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MEMS & GEMS
OF
OLD CAMBRIDGE LORE

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Mems. and Gems of Old Cambridge Lore.

Domesday Book

A TRANSCRIPT FROM
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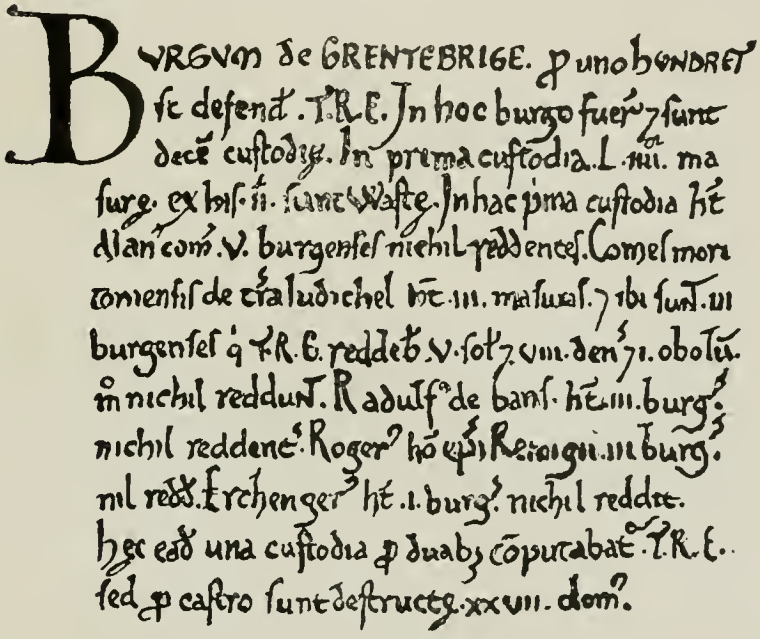
W. R. Brown


BVRGVM de GRENTEBRIGE. p uno hundret
se defend. T.R.E. In hoc burgo fuer 7 sunt
dece custodie. In prima custodia. L. mi. ma
surg. ex his. ii. sunt Waste. In hac prima custodia hē
Alan com. V. burgenses nichil reddences. Comes mon
toniensis de tra Ludrichel hē. iii. masuras. 7 ibi sunt. vi
burgenses q T.R.E. reddeb. V. sot 7 viii. den 7 i. obolū.
m nichil reddunt. Radulf de bans. hē. iii. burg.
nichil reddene. Roger hō epi Rex. iii burg.
nil redd. Erchenger hē. i. burg. nichil reddit.
Hec ead una custodia p duabz cōputabat. T.R.E.
sed p castro sunt destructe. xxvii. dom.

Domesday Book contains the Statistical Survey of England made by William the Conqueror in 1085-86 for certain State and fiscal purposes. First and foremost among the latter was the Danegeld, an obnoxious land-tax which had lately been re-imposed upon the people; reference to its assessment is made in almost every entry in the record. Sworn evidence was taken by the Royal Commissioners in regard to each place, as to whom it belonged in the time of King Edward; its present possessor; the area of each manor; the number of ploughs in the demesne; the number of vassals, villeins, cottars, free-holders, etc.; and how many tenants there were in socage: the extent of pasturage, woodland, marsh, etc.; the number of water-mills, weirs, fisheries, and other local sources of income; and lastly the value of the estate at three distinct periods had to be stated—i.e., in the time of King Edward; at the time when it was granted by King William, and its worth at the time of the Survey, noting also if any increase could be made in its value. It is said that when all the Returns were made it was found that the rental of the Kingdom was 25 per cent. less than it was in the time of King Edward.

In the Domesday record* Cambridge is designated GRENTEBRIGE, the entry consists of 43 lines, 12 of which are given above in facsimile.

* The original return for Cambridgeshire—the INQUISITIO COMITATUS CANTABRIGIENSIS—from which the Domesday record was compiled, is still extant. It is preserved in the British Museum among the Cottonian MSS.

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Mems. and Gems of Old Cambridge Lore.

The Domesday Record.—II.

Among the terse matter-of-fact records of the Domesday Book there are entries graphic enough to serve as outline pictures of local history, or—to use a well-understood metaphor—they are *snap-shots* which need little developing. One such entry may be found in the record of Cambridge, of which the following is as literal a translation as would now be generally understood:—

"The Borough of Grentebrige was assessed for a Hundred in the time of King Edward. In this borough there were, and still are, ten wards.

I. In the *first* Ward [there are] 54 houses, 2 of these waste. In this *first* ward Earl Alan has five burgesses rendering nothing [to the revenue]. The Earl of Moretaine has Judichel's estate—3 houses where there are 3 burgesses who in King Edward's time rendered 5/8½, now they render nothing. Radulf de Baus has 3 burgesses rendering nothing. Roger, a vassal of Bishop Remigius, has 3 burgesses rendering nothing; and Erchenger has 1 who renders nothing. This Ward was reckoned as 2 in King Edward's time, but 27 houses were destroyed on account of the Castle.

II. In the *second* Ward there were 48 houses in the time of King Edward, of these 2 are waste, and 13 render nothing; but the remaining 32 render all customary dues. Of these Earl Alan has 5 burgesses who render nothing, and 9 reside in the lands of the Angles.

III. In the *third* Ward, in the time of King Edward, there were 41 houses of which 11 are waste; the remaining 30 render all customary dues.

IV. In the *fourth* Ward, in the time of King Edward, there were 45 houses, 21 of these were waste, the residue, 21, rendered all customary dues.

V. In the *fifth* Ward, in the time of King Edward, there were 50 houses, 1 of these was waste; the others paid all their customary dues.*

VII. In the *seventh* Ward, in the time of King Edward, there were 37 houses; 3 foreigners have 3 of these houses and render nothing.

VIII. In the *eighth* Ward, in the time of King Edward, there were 37 houses. A priest formerly had one of these houses and rendered nothing.

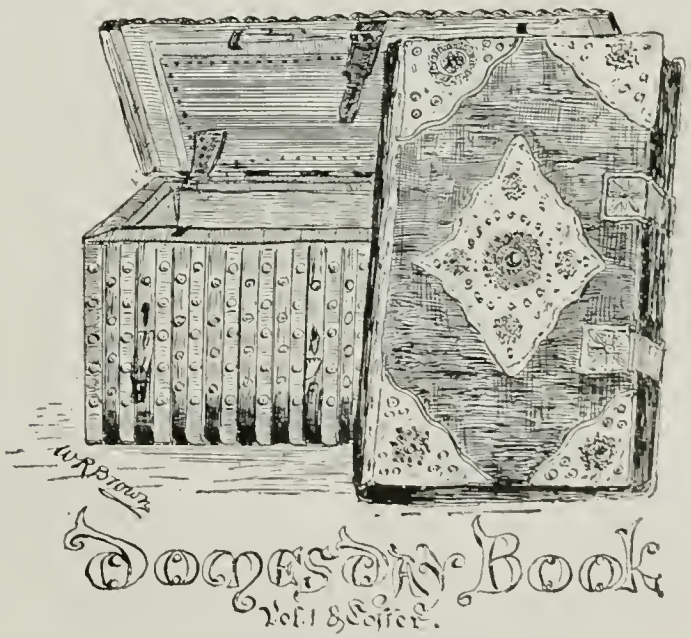
IX. In the *ninth* Ward, in the time of King Edward, there were 32 houses, of these 3 were waste.

X. In the *tenth* Ward, in the time of King Edward, there were 29 houses, of these 6 were waste, but though vacant they were rateable.

For the Customs [prob. House Duty] of this town the annual amount is £7, and for the Land-Tax £7 2*s*. 10*d*. In the time of King Edward the burgesses lent the sheriff their vehicles three times a year, they are now required of them nine times. In the time of King Edward they found neither waggons nor cattle to draw them which they are now accustomed to do; and they claim from Picot, the sheriff, the restoration of the common pasture taken from them by him, and on his account. This Picot has erected three water-mills by which the pasture is taken away, and several houses destroyed; and one mill belongs to the Abbot of Ely and another to Earl Alan; these mills render £9 per annum. This same Picot has, as a heriot from the Lagemen £8, a saddle-horse and a Knight's equipment of armour. Aluric Godricsone [a Saxon] when he was sheriff took as a heriot of one of these—20*s*."

Urbs Camboritum.

* No account is given of the VI. Ward.



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Mems. and Gems of Old Cambridge Lore.

The Market-Place a Century ago.

A Cambidge Guide Book of the same date as the illustration here copied describes the Market-place as consisting of "two spacious oblong squares, united together and forming the Roman L. At the bottom stands the SHIRE HALL which was built at the expense of the County: it is a handsome structure of brick and stone; the upper part is supported on arches faced with stone, beneath which the butchers have their stalls on the principal market-days. The building is ornamented with a parapet, and has a pediment in the centre; it is upwards of eighty feet in length. The interior is divided into two courts, in one of which the Assizes are held, and in the other the Quarter Sessions.

"Behind this fabric is the TOWN HALL, rebuilt for the use of the Corporation in 1782. It is a modern and elegant building of brick, consisting of a spacious Court-room, 70 feet long, 28 broad, and 23 high; besides two large parlours for the Aldermen and Common Councilmen. In the large room, the greatest part of the concerts and balls are generally held; as well as the public dinners of the Corporation.

"In the front of the Shire-hall stands the CONDUIT; erected in the year 1614 at the charge of Thomas Hobson, the celebrated carrier, on whose death Milton wrote a whimsical epitaph; it is built with stone, decorated with rude carvings, and enclosed with an iron palisade. The water is brought by a small channel from a brook about three miles from the town, and is conveyed beneath the principal street by an aqueduct to the Conduit; which continues always running through four spouts, supplying the neighbourhood with a never-failing stream of excellent water. An inscription on the north side records its erection in the year 1614; and also that Hobson on his death, which happened January 1st, 1630, bequeathed the rents of some pasture-land lying in *St. Thomas's Leys* to preserve it in order. This land was called *Swinscroft*, it laid at the back of his farm and now forms part of the grounds Downing College. His farm-premises are now occupied by the Police Station and the "old" Spinning-house. There are two old-fashioned houses in Union Street—Nos. 2 and 3—which were given for the same purpose by Edward Potts, an Alderman of Cambridge in the time of Charles I.

No. 1, Market-place, the house at the corner of the Cury, is notable as the birthplace of Thomas Musgrave, who was successively Bishop of Hereford and Archbishop of York. He was the son of W. P. Musgrave, a well-to-do tailor and woollen draper, whose name has been associated with those premises within the memory of the present writer. This same house is traditionally famous as the birthplace of Sir John Cheke, tutor to K. Edward VI. and Secretary of State. He was born June 16th, 1514. The place is defined as "over against the Market Cross."* His father was an esquire-bedel of the University and his mother, as we are told by Roger Ascham, was a venerable woman who sold wine in S. Mary's Parish.

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* See our *Leaflets of Local Lore*, "Market-Place, I."

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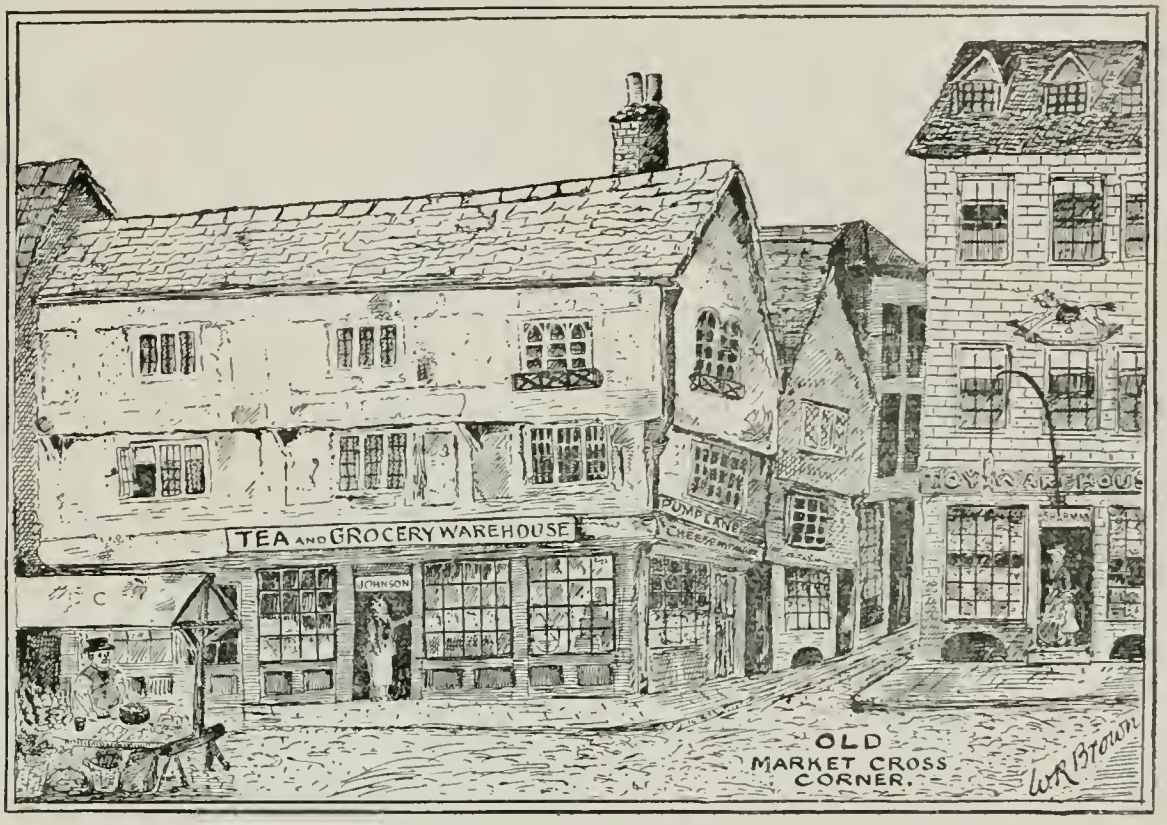
Mems. and Gems of Old Cambridge Lore.

Market Cross Corner.



The south-west corner of Cambridge Market-place was thus designated from an old Market Cross which used to stand opposite the end of St. Mary's Passage—about midway between Union Street and Pump-lane. According to a time-honoured custom the site of the Market Cross is the place where Royal Proclamations are made. The earliest historical mention of this Cross occurs in 1467. In 1754 there is an entry in the Town Sessions' Book noting the repairs to the masonry of the Cross, and an old Guide-book, ten years after that time, speaks of the Cross as a handsome stone pillar of the Ionic order of architecture, and having on the top of it a gilt orb and cross.* In 1786 the corporation ordered the removal of the Cross, and appointed a committee of three Aldermen and three Town Councillors to consider whether a Cross was necessary, and if it was so regarded, to find another place for it. It was thereupon demolished. As the old records tell us—"The Stocks stood neere ye Crosse (*Annals* iii. 514), and between the Cross and Pump-lane was a Pillory, which appears to have been a moveable affair, for in the records of Stourbridge Fair we find it located at "the Chapel."—In 1569 (*Annals* ii. 245), there is an entry "for carrienge of the Pillorie to the faier and setting it up, vj^{d}.; in 1570 there is another interesting mem. which reads thus: "For fetchinge the Pillorie from Stirbridge Chappell and settinge up the same by the commandement of Mr. Maior, xvj^{d}.; for ij. peces of tymber for the Pillorie when the man was nayled there iiij^{d}." This judicial barbarity was abolished by an Act of Parliament in 1837. In our sketch the south end of Pump lane is shewn. This place was otherwise known as Shoemaker-row, and was sometimes styled Warwick street, from a public house called "Guy, Earl of Warwick." This *shady* locality disappeared with the improvements sanctioned by the "Cambridge Corporation Act of 1850."

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* See our Leaflets of Local Lore, "Market-Place, Cambridge, I."

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John Nicholson, *alias* "Maps."

John Nicholson, who is known to fame by the nick-name "MAPS," was a bookseller and stationer in Cambridge from 1752 to 1796. This nick-name was a second-hand one, being originally applied to Robert Watts, who started the first circulating library in Cambridge. It is said that this worthy on his rounds used to announce himself at his customers' doors by calling out "MAPS," and this naturally enough accounts for his being thus conventionally designated. He died on January 31st, $175\frac{1}{2}$,* and left his stock-in-trade to his only daughter. She very shortly afterwards married John Nicholson, who thus acquired the business and the circulating library with his father-in-law's nickname in the bargain. A Greek hexameter thus commemorates this sobriquet :—

ΜΑΠΣ *αὐτὸν καλέουσι θεοί, ἄνδρες δέ Νιχολσον,*

Of this the following may be taken as a free and easy version :—

The 'Varsity Gods, they call him MAPS ;
He's Nicholson to other chaps.

Nicholson himself preferred a more grandiloquent form of his own elaboration :—

MAPPESIANI BIBLIOPOLII CUSTOS.

His shop was one of a row of old-fashioned houses which blocked the east end of King's College, it was nearly opposite to St. Edward's passage—there it was that his father-in-law lived before him, and there Nicholson lived and carried on the business until his death in August, 1796. His son succeeded him in the business, which continued to be carried on in the same house until 1807, when he removed it to a house on Senate House Hill, the premises now occupied by Messrs. Macmillan and Bowes.

Urbs Camboritum.

* That is 1751, according to the *legal* method of reckoning ; and 1752, according to the ordinary chronology : both systems were in vogue at that time.

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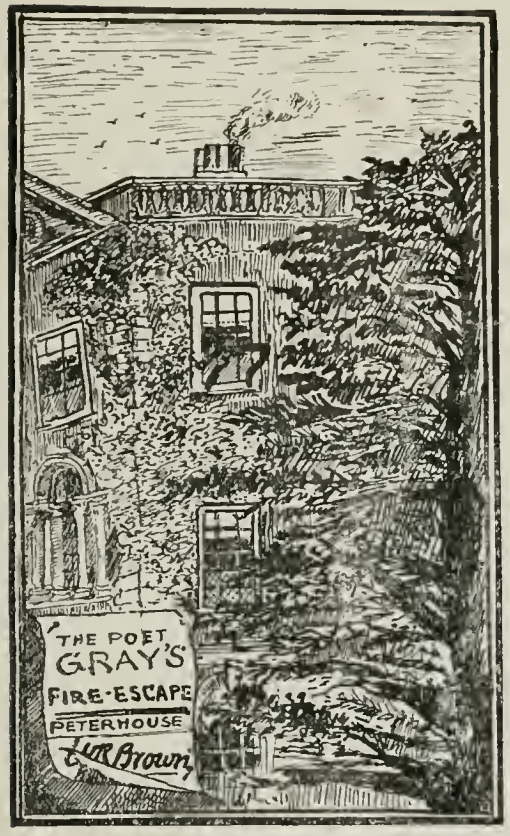
Mems. and Gems of Old Cambridge Lore.

Local Anecdotes.



GRAY'S FIRE ESCAPE ADVENTURE.

When a fellow-commoner of Peterhouse, the Poet Gray was the subject of a practical joke played upon him by some rowdy undergraduates. More than once, Gray had sustained loss and experienced some risk through fires, and hence it was not without reason that he provided himself with a rope-ladder as a means of escape in a similar emergency. His rooms were in the Fellows' Building, and from a third storey window, overlooking Little St. Mary's Churchyard, may still be seen the iron frame to which he hooked his rope-ladder. Some of the collegians late one night lighted a quantity of straw on Gray's staircase, and then shouted Fire! Fire! Gray sprang out of bed, and upon opening his door imagined that the stairway was on fire, he thereupon rushed to his window, affixed his rope-ladder, and descended into a butt of water placed there for the occasion, by the perpetrators of the silly hoax. This untoward event told severely on the weakly constitution of Gray; and the lenient view taken of the offence by the College authorities led him to "migrate" to Pembroke, where he took rooms at the west-end of the Hitcham building.

TRANSFUSION À LA PEPYS.

A quaint allusion to this scientific achievement is found in the diary of the Cambridge gossip—Pepys. "November 14, 1666.—Dr. Croome told me that at a meeting at Gresham College to-night, there was a pretty experiment of the blood let out of one dog into the body of another; the first dog died there and then, and the other is well and likely to do. This gave occasion to many pretty wishes as of *the blood of a Quaker to be let into an Archbishop*, and such like, for, as Dr. Croome says, it may if it takes, be of mighty use to man's health, for *the amending of bad blood by borrowing from a better body*."

THE GUERDON OF GALLANTRY.

Among the well authenticated traditions of Cambridgeshire there is no more romantic story than that of the rise of the Ducal House of Leeds. The story goes that in the year 1536 Sir William Hewit, who afterwards became Lord Mayor of London, lived on London Bridge, then flanked with houses; and there he carried on the business of a cloth mercer. It so happened that as the nurse stood at an open casement with Sir William's only child, an infant daughter, in her arms, that she inadvertently let the child fall into the stream below. Edmund Osborne, one of the merchant's apprentices, witnessed the accident, and at once he sprang from the window into the Thames and rescued the babe from a watery grave. In course of time, when Sir William's fair daughter had grown to womanhood, her hand was sought in marriage by many suitors of good repute and noble name, and amongst them an Earl of Shrewsbury. The wealthy cloth mercer, full of fatherly gratitude to the rescuer of his daughter, said "No! No! Young Osborne saved her when an infant, and he shall have her." This decision the young lady hailed with rapture, for she had long cherished an affection for the noble-spirited man, who at the risk of his own life had saved hers. In due course, Edmund Osborne became Sir William's son-in-law, and inherited a princely fortune. In 1575, we read that he became Sheriff of London, and in 1585 Lord Mayor; and later on he founded the Dukedom of Leeds.

A ROMANTIC LINE IN THE RECORD OF DOWNING COLLEGE.

Sir George Downing, the hero-eponymous of this institution, was a native of East Hatley, on the borders of Cambridgeshire. At an early age he was entrusted to the care of his uncle, Sir William Forester, of Dothill, in Shropshire. He manifested his interest in the lad in manner very remarkable for an uncle, a curious blend of nepotism and fatherly interest. He secretly married his daughter Mary to his nephew. She was a mere girl of thirteen years, and young Downing was only two years older. Shortly after this marriage Downing went abroad, and did not return until three years or more. And when he did return he would not acknowledge his cousin-wife, but entirely repudiated her, and when he died, he left his property away from her. He bequeathed his estate, under certain conditions, for the founding of the College at Cambridge which bears his name and perpetuates his memory.

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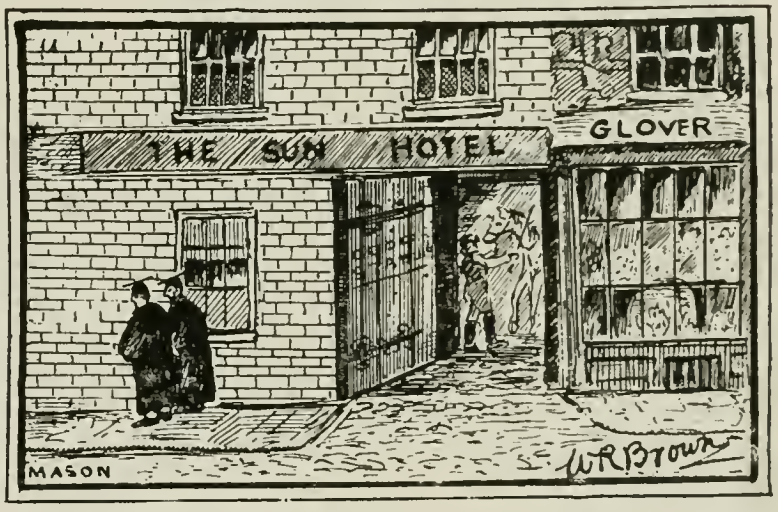
Nems and Gems of Old Cambridge Lore.

Inns mentioned in an Election Poster of 1780.

1. ROSE, *Market Hill*
2. RED LION, *Petty Cury*
3. CASTLE, *St. Andrew's Parish*
4. COCK AND MAGPIE, *Near the Great Bridge*
5. CROSS KEYS, *Near the Great Bridge*
6. BIRD BOLT, *St. Andrew's Parish*
7. CROWN AND WOOLPACK, *Bridge Street*
8. CRANE, *Shoemakers' Row*
9. BELL, *Peas Hill*
10. GEORGE, *Bridge Street*
11. SUN, *Opposite Trinity College*
12. WHITE BEAR, ,, ,,
13. CROWN, *Jesus Lane*
14. GRANBY'S HEAD, *Near the Great Bridge*
15. HALF MOON, *Trumpington Street*
16. EAGLE AND CHILD, *Bene't Lane*
17. PICKEREL, *Near the Bridge*
18. ANGEL, *on Market Hill*
19. BLACKAMOOR'S HEAD, *Bridge Street*
20. WHITE HORSE, *Near the Bridge*
21. CARDINAL'S CAP, *Trumpington Street*
22. BLACK BULL, *Near Chesterton Lane*
23. BLACK BEAR, *Shoemakers' Row*
24. GLOBE, *Bridge Street*
25. DOLPHIN, *Trumpington Street*
26. BLACK BULL, *Trumpington Street*
27. KING'S HEAD, *Bridge Street*
28. WHITE HORSE, *Trumpington Street*
29. BLUE BELL, *Opposite St. Peter's Terrace*
30. WRESTLERS, *Petty Cury*

1. The premises of the Rose Inn extended from the Market place to Trinity Street, occupying what is now Rose Crescent. The stable yard was entered from Trinity Street. Nos. 15 & 16, Market Hill, represent the frontage of this Inn to the Market place; from the balcony of No. 15 (Mr. Reed's) the Parliamentary Candidates used to address the voters at election times.
4. No. 18, Bridge Street, now re-named the Mitre Tavern. It was one of a series of four public houses; the Blackamoor's Head, the Cock and Magpie, the Baron of Beef, and the Salutation, numbered respectively as 17, 18, 19, and 20, Bridge Street.
5. Now 25, Magdalen Street.
6. No. 30, St. Andrew's Street.
7. This Inn faced the Cury. The site is now occupied by Messrs. Foster's Bank.
8. It stood in a yard behind the present No. 23, Market Street.
10. No. 12, Bridge Street, lately Mr. Felton's shop.
11. This Inn stood directly opposite the front gateway of Trinity College; it occupied part of the present site of the Master's Court or "Whewell's Hostel," as it used to be called.
12. That part of the premises of Messrs. Matthew and Son, which represents Mr. Baxter's old shop is the site of this Inn, the gateway of which is still there.
15. The site of this Inn is now occupied by Emmanuel Congregational Church.
16. The name of this Inn was shortened to The Eagle, the house is now a private residence—No. 8, Bene't Street.
18. Now 18, Market Street, the Drapery establishment of Mr. S. M. Legerton; the Inn yard is now part of the premises of Messrs. Macintosh and Sons, Ironmongers, No. 14, Market Hill.
19. Now a private house, 17a, Bridge Street.
21. This Inn stood upon the site of the present Pitt Press.
23. This noted hostelry stood just beyond the bend of the present Market passage, having an approach from Sidney Street, and also from Cordwainer Row, otherwise Shoemaker Row, the present Market Street.
24. The house now numbered as 56, Bridge Street.
25. This Inn stood in Trumpington Street, and was demolished in 1823 to make way for the present front of Corpus College; the licence of the Inn was transferred to No. 16, Coronation Street, which was named after it, "The Dolphin Inn."
26. The Black Bull was a small two-storey house with a pargetted front and thatched roof; its site forms a portion of the extensive premises of the present Bull Inn.
27. No 52, Sidney Street, Mr. Shippey's ironmongery warehouse, the yard of which is the old Inn yard.
28. This house stood on part of the site of the Fitzwilliam Museum.
29. This Inn was opposite to "the Grove," Mr. Pemberton's residence in Trumpington Street; from certain alterations made in the premises the place came to be known as "Lovett's Folly": it is now No. 20.
30. The Post Office marks the site of this old fashioned but most picturesque Inn and Stage-coach terminus.

THE SUN HOSTELRY.



On the present site of Whewell's Hostel.

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URBS CAMBORITUM.

Nems and Gems of Old Cambridge Lore.

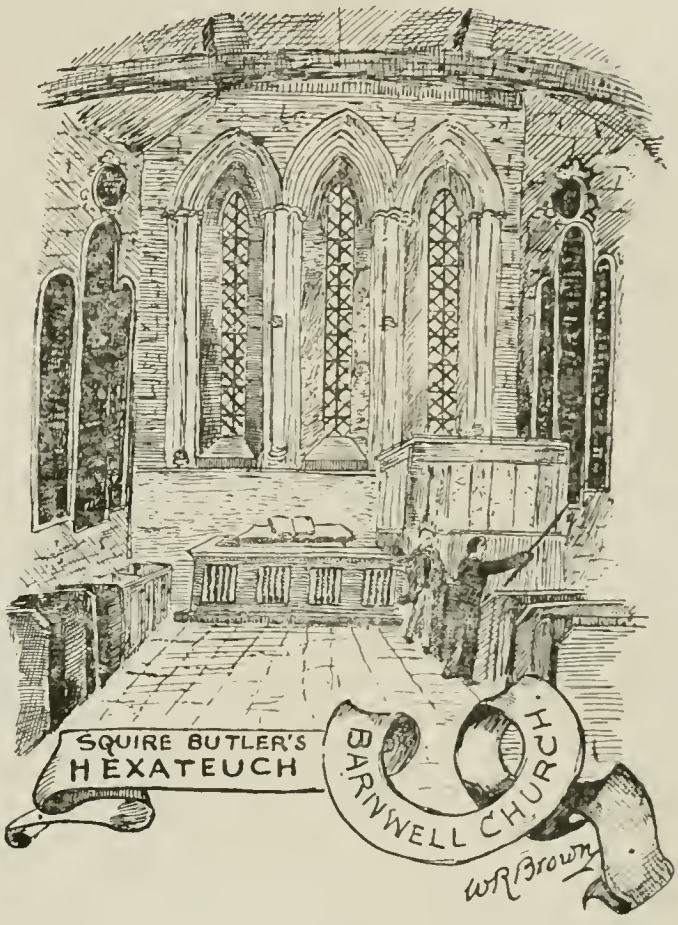
Squire Butler's Hexateuch.

THIS HEXATEUCH is an autobiographical record inscribed on *six* large mural tablets. They used to be in the chancel of Barnwell Church—now the Abbey Church—as shewn in our illustration; three on the *south* side of the chancel, and three on the *north*. The former, Nos. I.—III. are obituary memorials, the other tables contain what may be designated as Butler's

APOLOGIA PRO VITA SUA,

a vindication of those testy proclivities which were the patent of his notoriety.

From Mason's "History of Barnwell Abbey" the following particulars are quoted; they were related to the writer thereof, by a friend of Squire Butler's—a person who was present at his death and burial:—"His coffin, which was made from a large oak, by his express order, some months before his death, became an object of public curiosity, it was of sufficient dimensions to contain several persons, and wine was copiously quaffed therein by many of those who went to see it. To this person, who was one of the legatees, the singular trust was delegated of driving him to the grave on the carriage of a waggon divested of the body; seated in the front, he was to drive his two favourite horses, Brag and Dragon, to Barnwell Church, and should they refuse to receive his body there, he was to return and bury him in the middle of the grass-plot in his own garden. Part only of his request was complied with, for the body being put into a leaden coffin, and the leaden one into a shell, was conveyed in a hearse, and the coffin made before his death was put upon the carriage of his waggon and driven before the hearse by the gentleman above mentioned; . . . it was put into the vault, and the corpse being taken from the hearse, was carried to the vault, and there put into the coffin, and screwed down." Thus on May 31st, 1765, was buried Jacob Butler of Barnwell Abbey, whose HEXATEUCH here follows *in extenso*.



I.

Thomas Butler, of Grey's Inn, London, Esq., barrister-at-law, succeeded his father Nicholas in his estate at Orwell in this county. He married Mary, the daughter of Sir William Dethick, knight, of Poplar near London, by whom he had Nevile-Alexander, Thomas, Jane, Mary and Joan. He was buried in the chancel of Orwell, by his father Nicholas, Feb. 1, 1621.

Ambrose Aglionby, Esq., hereafter mentioned, was buried in the chancel of Orwell, Nov. 22, 1651.

John Butler, gent., of Leicestershire, was buried here Sept. 22, 1669.

Edward, son of Dr. John Moore, late Bishop of Ely, by Rose his wife, daughter of Mr. Nevile-Alexander Butler, hereafter mentioned, was buried here March 9, 1690.

Nevile, son of Mr. Nevile Butler, now of Sandon in Hertfordshire, gent, was buried here June 13, 1720.

Mrs. Butler, wife of Nevile Butler, now of Sandon, aforesaid, was buried here Jan. 14, 1723.

Mrs. Bodendick, widow of Mr. Jacob Bodendick, of St. Martin's-le-grand, London, goldsmith, and mother to the widow of the Rev. Dr. Butler, hereafter mentioned, was buried here Nov. 5, 1729, aged 92 years.

The Rev. Mr. William Butler, son of Dr. John Butler, curate of this chapel, and of Cliff, in Kent, where he died, and was buried in the churchyard there, by his own desire, May 22, 1727, aged 31 years.

Mr. Benjamin Butler, another of the sons of Dr. Butler, died at London, and was buried here October 22, 1731, aged 36 years.

Mems and Gems of Old Cambridge Lore.

Squire Butler's Hexateuch (continued.)

II.

Nevile-Alexander Butler, gent, attorney-at-law, son of Thomas Butler, aforesaid, Esq., succeeded him in his estate at Orwell. He married Cicely, daughter of Ambrose Aglionby, of the Inner Temple, London, Esq., one of the fellows and most ancient barristers of that honourable society, by whom he had seven sons and daughters; viz.: Thomas, Margaret, Ambrose, Humphrey, Mary, Cicely, John, Nicholas, Rose, William, William, Jane, Elizabeth, and a daughter, still-born; all buried at Orwell.

The said Nevile-Alexander Butler exchanged his estate at Orwell for this, with Sir Thomas Chichely, 1659, then came hither to dwell, being the first owner that lived therein since the dissolution. He was buried here March 17, 1674, and Cicely, his widow, Feb. 23, 1693.

Of their children buried at Orwell, William, Elizabeth, Thomas, Margaret, and Humphrey, William, aged 5 months, Aug. 7, 1652; Elizabeth, 10 months, Sept. 1, 1656; and Thomas, aged 27 years, Sept. 30, 1658.

Of them buried here:

Cicely	aged 28 years	March 26, 1680.
Ambrose	48	March 19, 1685.
Nicholas	33	Feb. 1, 1686.
Mary	56	April 8, 1696.
John	69	May 22, 1714.

Rose aged 39	buried at	St. Giles's, London, Aug. 21, 1689.
William, ,, 62		Finchley, in Middlesex, 1715.
Jane, ,, 76		Nanby, in Lincolnshire, 1730.

He was succeeded by his second son, Ambrose Butler, Esq., who married Margaretta Maria, daughter of Edward Sydenham, Esq., by whom he had Vere, a daughter, born after his death. He was buried here March 19, 1685.

To him succeeded his said daughter, who lived three years, and was buried at Ongar, in Essex, 1689. She was succeeded by the Rev. John Butler, LL.D., Rector of Wallington in Hertfordshire, her uncle, who enjoyed that living forty-four years. He married Susanna, daughter of Mr. John Bodendick, of St. Martin's-le-grand, London, goldsmith, by whom he had eleven sons and five daughters, nine born at Wallington and seven in Barnwell, viz.: Jacob, Ambrose, John, Susanna, Nevile, Elizabeth, Rose, Cicely, Jane, Thomas, William, Benjamin, William, Alexander, Charles, and Francis.

Susanna	aged 10 years	buried here April 9, 1696.
Elizabeth	8	
Cicely	6	
William	2	

All died of the small-pox, and buried in one grave under the family seat.

Charles, aged 7 months	buried here	March 4, 1699.
Francis ,, 5 ,,		February 1, 1700.
Alexander ,, 8 ,,		August 16, 1706.

Ambrose Butler, gent, attorney-at-law in London, second son of Dr. Butler, was buried in St. Katherine's Church, near the Tower, Feb. 22, 1712, aged 29 years.

Dr. Butler, aforesaid, was buried here May 22, 1714, aged 69 years, at the entrance into this chancel.

III.

He was succeeded in his estate by Jacob Butler, Esq., his eldest son, barrister-at-law of Grey's Inn, and A.M. of this University. He married Rose, daughter of the Rev. Wm. Clerk, rector of Somerby, in Lincolnshire, by Jane, daughter of Mr. Nevile-Alexander Butler, aforesaid, by whom he had a son and two daughters.

Jacob	buried here	April 14, 1723.
Rose		July 7, 1726.
Mary		March 8, 1729.

All in a grave under this monument.

Jane Dixon (omitted in the first table) daughter of Thomas Butler, Esq., was buried here June 30, 1669.

Mrs. Butler, widow of Dr. Butler, aforesaid, died January 12, 1739, and buried here the 17th, aged 78 years, in the same grave with her husband.

Mr. John Butler, hosier, third son of Dr. Butler, died Aug. 2, 1750, and buried the 5th in Islington churchyard, aged 66.

Also buried here, Mr. Nevile Butler, of Sandon, in Hertfordshire, farmer, fourth son of Dr. Butler, aforesaid, died there July 12, 1756, aged 69 years, leaving behind him a son and five daughters, all grown up.

Mrs. Rose Hardy, relict of the Rev. Mr. Hardy, seventh child of Dr. John Butler, aforesaid, died January 11, 1757, aged 67; buried in the church of Saltfleet, Lincolnshire.

Mems and Gems of Old Cambridge Lore.

Squire Butler's Hexateuch (continued.)

IV.

Jacob Butler, Esq., barrister-at-law, A.M. of this University, died the 28th day of May 1765, and buried here the 31st day of May, aged 84; also Rose his wife, the 5th of May, 1778, and buried here, the 13th of May, aged 87; both in a grave made by himself, before his death, on the south side of this chancel, near the other monument. They lived and died as friends. His invariable steadiness in the cause of Liberty would have entitled him to rewards in any age or country where Virtue was not a crime and Corruption the safest path to honour. As his sentiments relating to the public were founded in principle, so was his conduct in private life, wherein it would be hard to decide whether his conjugal affection, his firmness in friendship, or benevolence in charity, truly Christian, shone the brightest; for he was conspicuous in all.

In the Year 1754,

to stem the venality and corruption of the times, he offered himself to represent the county in Parliament, unsupported by the influence of the great, the largess of the wealthy, or any interest, but that his single character should establish the esteem of all honest men and lovers of their country. But when he found the struggles for freedom faint and ineffectual, and his spirits too weak to resist the efforts of his enemies, he contented himself with the testimony of those few friends who dare to be free, and of his own unbiassed conscience, which upon this, as well as every other occasion, voted in his favour; and upon these accounts he was justly entitled to the name of the Old Briton.

Now, Reader,

Behold his Hardships and Ill Usage in Life!

In the year 1714 he succeeded his father in this estate of the yearly value of £335, never let for more, yet taxed at £635 occasioned thus: his father in the year 1705, endeavoured to get Sturbitch Fair rated to the poor as well as then taxed; the Recorder of the Corporation, then Sir John Cotton, Daniel Love, Francis Percy, aldermen, and Thomas Gale, common councilman, all commissioners of the land-tax, and owners of good estates in the said Fair, then leading men and governors of the said Corporation, by the help of others, took the tax off their estates, and all others of the said Fair, that had always paid in Barnwell parish, and laid it upon the estate of Dr. Butler, his father. No redress to be had by appealing; so continued for some years after the said Jacob Butler entered thereon: then got some redress so as to have his estate taxed at £420, and so hath continued ever since, to his great damage and oppression, under a large mortgage, seven brothers' and sisters' portions to pay, four annuities of £240 per annum, two great fires, one in 1717, the other in 1731, in which he lost four thousand pounds; on both which collections were had by letters of request; no benefit to himself, by authority of the then justices who told him, that unless he would swear he was not worth £500 he should have no part of that money, which he refused, and so lost that share he ought to have had. The like attempt was made by the brief obtained by the justices, Joseph Kettle at their head, who was the son of his grandfather's horse-keeper, but in that he succeeded, and had to his share £800. So ended his life.

V.

To support himself under the hardships in the other Table, he took into occupation all his estate, though very unfit for such an undertaking, to enable himself to bear the burdens aforesaid; he succeeded so well as to make good all his annual payments, and to guard against all other demands. In 1721 he married a good and industrious wife, ready to take her share of the yoke then on his shoulders, whose fortune and diligence lightened and enabled him to go forward.

In 1724, when an Act was procured for a turnpike-road from Cambridge to London, he was therein appointed a trustee. In 1731, parties running high, a new one was obtained, grounded on great frauds and abuses committed by the old trustees, at the expence of the turnpike money; to support which charge he was pitched upon to make good the said abuse, for which end he was summoned to the county sessions, arraigned in his gown, convicted, fined £10, and for non-payment was committed. He excepted to their jurisdiction, and submitted his case to any lawyer of their own choosing, which was accepted, and Sir Philip Yorke, then attorney-general, was nominated and accepted of; his case drawn up, and laid before him; had his opinion in favour of himself, with which he went to Ely, to the then under-sheriff, Peacock by name, in order to save the estreating of his fine; he, being one of their party, did refuse it, and told him he did not know but he might forge it; then he went with it to Newmarket, to one Goodall, then deputy-clerk of the peace; there meeting with the same fate, at last was obliged to tender it to Joseph Kettle, chairman at the next quarter sessions, one of his judges, and told him it was hard for him, at the expence of two guineas to teach him and his brethren law; and so was discharged.

Ahab, king of Israel, wanted Naboth's vineyard, offered him an equivalent for it, but could not prevail. Mr. Sindrey, an alderman of the town, wanting part of my property, thereon to erect a dog-kennel, applied to the brethren for a lease of a spot of ground on which he did erect one,

Nems and Gems of Old Cambridge Lore.

Squire Butler's Hexateuch (continued.)

VI.

without any application to me; whereby I was obliged to bring my action, and had a verdict, whereby it was pulled down to the satisfaction of many. This not suiting his pride, Jezebel like, he stoned me with three indictments; and my servant with a *Qui tam*, for being in my own manor, with a brace of greyhounds; to all which I appeared, and joined issue, in order for trial, but never tried; so he had his ends in stoning my pocket, but saving my life; this was a great expence to me. To support his right of sheep-walk in all the Lammas grounds on the south side of the town of Cambridge from being plowed, digged, or inclosed (Edward Gillam, a farmer of this town, though apprised thereof, would plow up his own land, and such others as he could hire to the amount of thirty acres, whereby all sheep were damaged in their feed, much more in their winter lair,) was obliged to bring his action against him, which was tried, a verdict obtained, and are now laid down again; which I hope will be a warning to others from doing the like. This was done for the benefit of this estate.

To regulate the great abuses on the commons of Cambridge, in 1752, he pounded the horses and cows of several put thereon, and made them pay, but one Child, an inmate, replevied his, to support whose action a subscription was set on foot, and thereon was collected fifty pounds. The action was tried, and a verdict had against him with costs. This he thought would have ended the abuses, which still continue, though the Corporation are the regulators of them; and on the admission of every member into the body, he takes an oath not to abuse, or see them abused; so little regard is paid to an oath, which is the only tye of property!

He feared his God;
He honoured his king;
He despised his foes,
And valued his friends.

The six tablets here transcribed *in extenso*, have been removed from the Chancel into the Churchyard; they are affixed to the western wall, where they may be seen and consulted by anyone who cares to investigate their prosy details.

Squire Butler was a burly, stalwart man; he stood over six feet three inches in height; his portrait which is here given, is from a drawing by an intimate acquaintance of his; it is quite in keeping with what one might infer from his *slated* record—that he was a self-opinionated and obstinate character—a social Ishmaelite, making far more enemies than friends.

Since the old Squire's death the Abbey estate has had several proprietors:—George Riste, Thomas Panton, Lady Gwydir, and Dr. Geldart of Trinity Hall, who acquired it in 1813.

Professor Pryme hired it in 1813 and resided in the old manor house. This is the mansion erected by the Butler family, it bears the date 1678 on a gable fronting Abbey Road. In 1886 Mr. Sturton purchased the estate of the Geldart family: it has since been sold off in small building plots; and is now fairly covered with houses.

The last remaining fragment of old Barnwell Priory, apparently a part of the Refectory, was presented by Mr. Sturton to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

URBS CAMBORITVM.

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Nems and Gems of Old Cambridge Lore.

Hotels, Inns & Public Houses sixty years ago.

(S.) ANDREW'S STREET:
- Bird Bolt
- Blue Lion
- Brazen George
- Bricklayers' Arms
- Castle
- Fountain
- Queen Adelaide

(S.) ANDREW'S HILL:
- Cock

BENET STREET:
- Eagle

BOTOLPH LANE:
- Bell

BRIDGE STREET:
- Anchor
- Blackamoor's Head
- Black Swan
- George
- Globe
- Hoop Hotel
- Marquis of Granby
- Old Red Lion
- Ram
- Royal Oak

BUTCHER ROW:
- Black Swan
- Castle
- Lamb
- Red Cow

BUTTER ROW:
- Anchor
- Chip Axe
- Town Arms

CASTLE STREET:
- Swan
- White Horse

CHRIST'S PIECES:
- Heart's Ease

GREEN STREET:
- Peacock

HILLS ROAD:
- House of Commons
- Osborne Arms

HOBSON STREET:
- Bushel and Strike

JESUS LANE:
- Crown
- Star
- Tailors' Arms

(S.) JOHN'S STREET
- Merry Boys

KING STREET:
- Garrick
- Horse and Groom
- King's Arms
- White Hart

MAGDALEN STREET:
- Plough
- Three Swans
- White Bear

MARKET HILL:
- Boar's Head
- Three Tuns

MARKET STREET:
- Black Bear
- Crane

(S.) MARY'S PASSAGE:
- Dog and Duck

MELBOURNE TERRACE:
- New Inn

MIDSUMMER GREEN
- Fort St. George

MILL LANE:
- Ship

NORTHAMPTON STREET:
- Bee Hive

PEAS HILL:
- Sun

(S.) PETER'S STREET:
- Albion

PETTY CURY:
- Coach and Horses
- Red Lion
- Unicorn
- White Swan
- Wrestlers

PROSPECT ROW
- First and Last

QUAY SIDE:
- Ship
- Union

REGENT STREET:
- Prince Regent
- University Arms

SIDNEY STREET:
- Crown and Woolpack
- King's Head
- Little Black Bull
- Lord Nelson
- One Hawk
- Red Bull
- Sidney Arms

SILVER STREET:
- Anchor
- Black Lion
- Wheat Sheaf

SLAUGHTERHOUSE LANE:
- Haunch of Mutton

SUN STREET:
- Cock and Woodman
- Earl of Durham
- Jolly Butchers

SUSSEX STREET:
- Duke of Sussex

TRINITY STREET
- Blue Boar
- Sun

TRUMPINGTON STREET:
- Bell
- Bull
- Duke of York
- Fitzwilliam Arms
- Half Moon
- Little Rose

UNION STREET:
- Bell

YORK STREET:
- Yorkshire Grey

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Mems and Gems of Old Cambridge Lore.

Lady Jane Grey.

after HOLBEIN. W.R. Brown

Historical Annotations.—I.

A NINE DAYS' WONDER.

Seven may be said to have been the short spell of *Royalty* experienced by Lady Jane Grey; the record of her *nine days' reign*, and its consequences, forms one of the saddest chapters of English history. Its connection with Cambridge is due to the fact that at "the Cross" in the Market Place, Jane was proclaimed Queen of England by the Duke of Northumberland, who was Chancellor of the University at the time; and there, on the same spot a few days afterwards, in hopes that he might thus atone for his treason, he actually proclaimed Mary as Queen. It was during that *nine days' spell* that the Cambridge folks heard that the Mary was at Sawston as the guest of Squire Huddlestone, and they proceeded thither in eager haste to capture her. But Mary made her escape; she disguised herself as a dairymaid and rode away on horse-back, seated on a *pillion*, behind one of Squire Huddlestone's trusty retainers, dressed as a farm servant. The story goes that when they reached the Gog-Magog Hills the man drew rein and looked back. He remarked that the mob had set fire to his master's house. "Let it burn," said Mary, "I'll soon build him a better one." This legend finishes in good form, by telling how Mary kept her word by giving the stones of Cambridge Castle for the rebuilding of Sawston Hall.

ELY FARTHINGS—CHIMNEY MONEY.

In the Parish Registers of All Saints' Church, there are entries of certain ecclesiastical taxes, called ELY FARTHINGS. Two such entries are thus given in the Vicar's *brochure* on the Parish Registers.

1636. It for a presentmentte and a book of Artickles and for a visitation and Ely Farthinges } 00.03.03.*ob*

1639. Itm paid at ye Archdeacon's visitation for a booke of Articles and for Ely farthings } xix*d*.

The "Ely farthings" here mentioned were in payment of a hearth tax, which was levied in every parish in Cambridgeshire by the Bishop of Ely; hence the term "*Ely* farthings." They were sometimes designated "smoke farthings" and "chimney money."

From Bowtell's MSS. the following interesting note has been quoted: "By the records of the Church of Elie it appears that in the year 1154 every person who kept a fire in the several parishes within that diocese was obliged to pay *one farthing yearly* to the altar of St. Peter in the same Cathedral." Thomas Baker has this note on the same topic: "At this daie the Bp. of Elie hath out of everie parish in Cambridgeshire a certeine tribute called Elie Farthings or *smoke farthings*, which the churchwardens doe levie, according to the number of houses, or else of chimneys that be in a parishe." Macaulay, the historian, speaks of this tax as a peculiarly odious one, and he quotes a street song which thus quaintly rehearses the unpopularity of this impost:

"The good old dames whenever they
The chimney-man espied;
Unto their nooks they haste away,
Their pots and pipkins hide.
There is not one old dame in ten,
And search the nation through,
But if you talk of Chimney Men
Will spare a curse or two."

In Folkestone Churchyard there is an epitaph which alludes to this obnoxious tax in the following curious way:—

"A house she hath; it's made of such good fashion
The tenant ne'er shall pay for reparation,
Nor will her landlord ever raise her rent
Or turn her out of doors for non-payment.
From *Chimney Money* too, this cell is free,
To such a house, who would not tenant be?"

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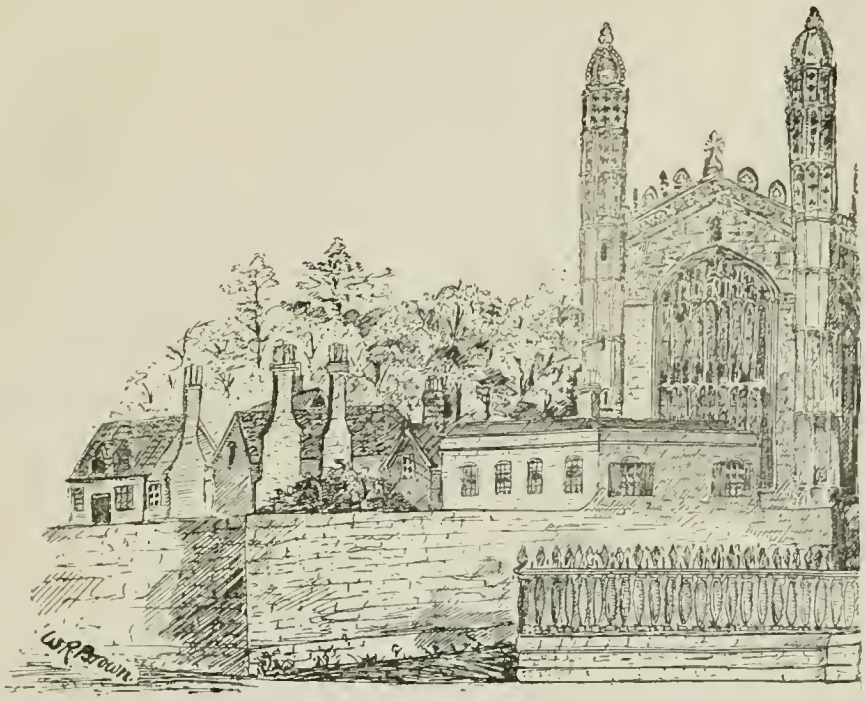
Mems and Gems of Old Cambridge Lore.

Historical Annotations.—II.



"MAPS," who in 1745 started there the first local Circulating Library.

THE STREET FRONT OF KING'S COLLEGE.

The picturesque thoroughfare known as King's Parade, once presented quite a different aspect. The Provost's Lodge stood at the east end of the Chapel. Its premises occupied the ground covered by the present greensward and the paving as far as the kerb. The roadway was narrow, and the upper parts of the tenements overhung the pathway on either side. Two of these old houses were in evidence until 1870. They were immediately opposite Bene't Street, and were both in occupation of Edw. Cory, the College Grocer. Some five and thirty years earlier the line of old fashioned houses reached as far as the present Porter's Lodge and were tenanted by Messrs. R. Sadd, Swan, a bootmaker, Chevill the Coroner, the Cook of King's, and other college *employés*. Just opposite St. Edward's Passage stood the bookshop of Robert Watts, the old original

THE MAPPESIAN LIBRARY.

This in "scholastic" parlance was the name of the *Circulating Library* which Watts started, and by which his son-in-law John Nicholson made his fame and fortune. He called himself MAPPESIANI BIBLIOPOLII CUSTOS.* This Circulating Library was a phenomenal success. In Watson's Guide (1804) there occurs the following interesting account of this undertaking:—

"This Literary Repository has been established above fifty years, and may now be considered as one of the first in the kingdom: it is upon a different plan from any other extant: consisting principally of classical and mathematical books adapted to the lectures and studies of the University. The immense number of volumes, contained in this Library, is astonishing; for it possesses three, four, and even five hundred copies of many publications, some of which are extremely scarce and of great value. The University and town are also accommodated here, with books of amusement and universal instruction; viz., Divinity, Law, Physic, History, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Novels, Romances, Poetry, Plays, &c., &c., &c., in all languages: affording a Library adapted either for the study of the learned, or the instruction and amusement of the public in general. The terms of this Library are: subscriptions 7s. 6d. per quarter; for which sum each subscriber is allowed fifteen books at once, to be changed as often as agreeable. Books are also let out, on very moderate terms, by the volume or set, for any length of time. This Circulating Library has received the greatest encouragement from the members of the University; who in general become subscribers on their arrival at college. The number of subscribers in the University (independent of the town and county), during term, generally exceeds five hundred.

THE ELECTION OF A PROVOST.

According to Hearne's *Gradus*, this was a somewhat portentious function. On such an occasion he says that "the Fellows are all shut in the ante-chapel, out of which they are not permitted to stir, nor none permitted to enter till they have all agreed upon their man, which agreement takes up several days, and, if I remember right, they were three days and nights confined in choosing the present *Provost*, and had their beds, close-stools, &c. with them and their commons were given in at the window." The date of this is given as 1753; let us hope that this custom did not survive the Georgian era.

* See "Mems and Gems," *John Nicholson*.

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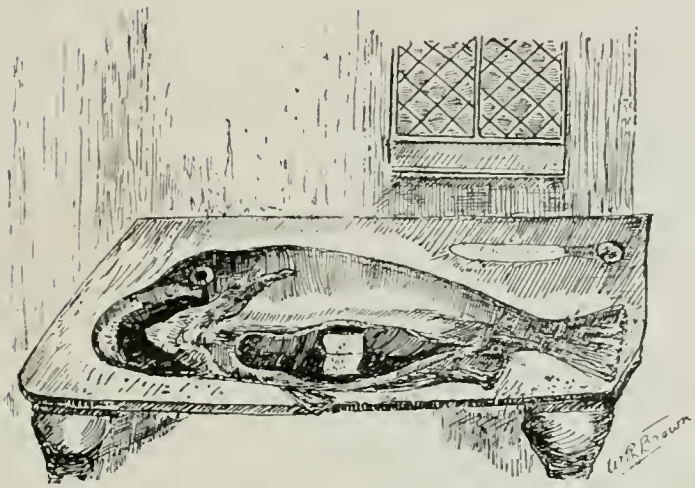
Mems. and Gems of Old Cambridge Lore.

Notable Events I.

Vox Piscis, or the Book-Fish.



Historical facts are often stranger than fiction. A case in point seems to be that of the *Book-Fish*—the story of which has a place in *The Annals of Cambridge*. A book published in 1627 says—"On Midsummer Eue last, 1626, a Cod-fish being brought to the Fish-market of Cambridge and there cut vp, as vsually others are for sale, in the depth of the mawe of the fish was found wrapped in a peice of canuase a book *in decimo sexto*.....". This curious fact is certified by what seems credible evidence. In the British Museum there is a letter written at the time by a Mr. Mead, of Christ's College, who claims to have seen the book on the fishmonger's stall. It so happened that Prime, the University bedell, was standing by the stall when the fish was opened, and he took the book, all grimy as it was, to Dr. Gosling, of Caius, the Vice-Chancellor, and he sent it to his bookbinder to be cleaned up and made fit for the library. The book was reprinted in the following year; and there was prefixed to it an account of this remarkable find, with a frontispiece, shewing the fish with the book inside it as sketched in our illustration.

The Unprecedented Storm of August 9th, 1843.

"On Wednesday afternoon (August 9th), the town of Cambridge was visited by one of the most remarkable and terrific storms of thunder, lightning, hail, and rain ever remembered by the oldest inhabitant living. The thunder was heard at a distance in continued roll for two hours previous to the congregated fury of the angry elements expending its devastating force over the town. About five o'clock the clouds presented a complete sheet of vivid flame, and the peals of thunder which succeeded were awful in the extreme. About half-past four a storm of hail commenced which beggars all description, and which will be long remembered by those whose property suffered from the force of so extraordinary a phenomenon. Every skylight and greenhouse in the town and neighbourhood was shattered to atoms, and the windows in nearly every street more or less broken and destroyed. The nursery grounds in the neighbourhood can more especially bear witness to its destructive rage. The property of Mr. Tomlin in the Garden of Eden has suffered most severely; not less than 10,000 panes of glass have been destroyed, besides great injury done to his graperies and other fruits, and his most valuable plants are levelled with the ground. Mr. Cumming's extensive houses on the Madingley-road have been completely smashed to atoms and his fine crops ruined. Mr. Brewer's on the Trumpington-road, Mr. Stittle's, Mr. Green's, and Headland's have all shared the same fate, not a single whole square remaining, besides their stock being greatly injured. Mr. Widnall, it is said, has suffered a loss of many hundred pounds. The greenhouses and gardens of Mr. Rhymes' and likewise Mr. Pledger's on the Mill-road, as well as Mr. Crow's in Gonville-place, have suffered very great injury. Near 2,000 squares of glass have been broken at the Union Workhouse, and many at the Victoria Asylum. At the back of the colleges Mr. Ashton's loss is most extensive and severe, likewise Mr. Harris' and Mr. Beales's. The whole of the windows on the northern side of the Independent Meeting House in St. Andrew's-street are demolished, as well as in Downing College and Fitzwilliam-street. The loss sustained by Mr. Hubbard is supposed to exceed £4,000. The electric fluid is said to have entered the chimney of Mr. Bowtell in Jesus-lane and ignited some furniture in the lower room of the house, but the fire was fortunately extinguished by some workmen. A brood of young ducks was destroyed in New Town by the same destructive element. The cupola of St. Giles's Church was partially struck, as well as a horse in a field near Coldham's Common. The hailstones, or rather masses of ice, which continued their pelting without any diminution of fury for nearly half an hour, measured (however incredible it may appear) one to six inches in circumference, and which in many places laid in immense heaps, not unlike the middle of a severe and very intense winter. The rain at the same time falling in torrents deluged the cellars and bedrooms, and even the parlours and drawing-rooms of houses in all parts of the town, spoiling carpets and ruining furniture to a great extent. The streets and approaches in many parts of the town became impassable from the rain, which fell in torrents for upwards of an hour, almost reminding us of the "Universal Deluge." We understand several of the drapers who had skylights over part of their shops and warehouses have suffered very materially from the rain and hail damaging their goods, and in whole streets the windows exhibit a scene of desolation not unlike the morning after a riotously contested election, or windows that have refused to shed light on the occasion of a popular illumination. Among the general havoc Pembroke-street, Downing-terrace, the Pitt Press, and many of the College halls and chapels have suffered seriously. Several of the streets in the New Town present a lamentable spectacle of demolition. No one has suffered more severely than Mrs. Beckett, opposite the Pitt Press, the whole of her windows being broken and her shop and cellars filled with rain and ice. In fact, it is thought there is not glass sufficient in the town to repair 1-20th part of the damage done to the lights and windows."

The foregoing account is copied from a record made at the time; a replica of which appeared in the *Cambridge Independent Press* of Sept. 1, 1893.*

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* For an account of this storm in the vicinity of Cambridge see our "*Pen-Pictures of Popular Place-Lore*."

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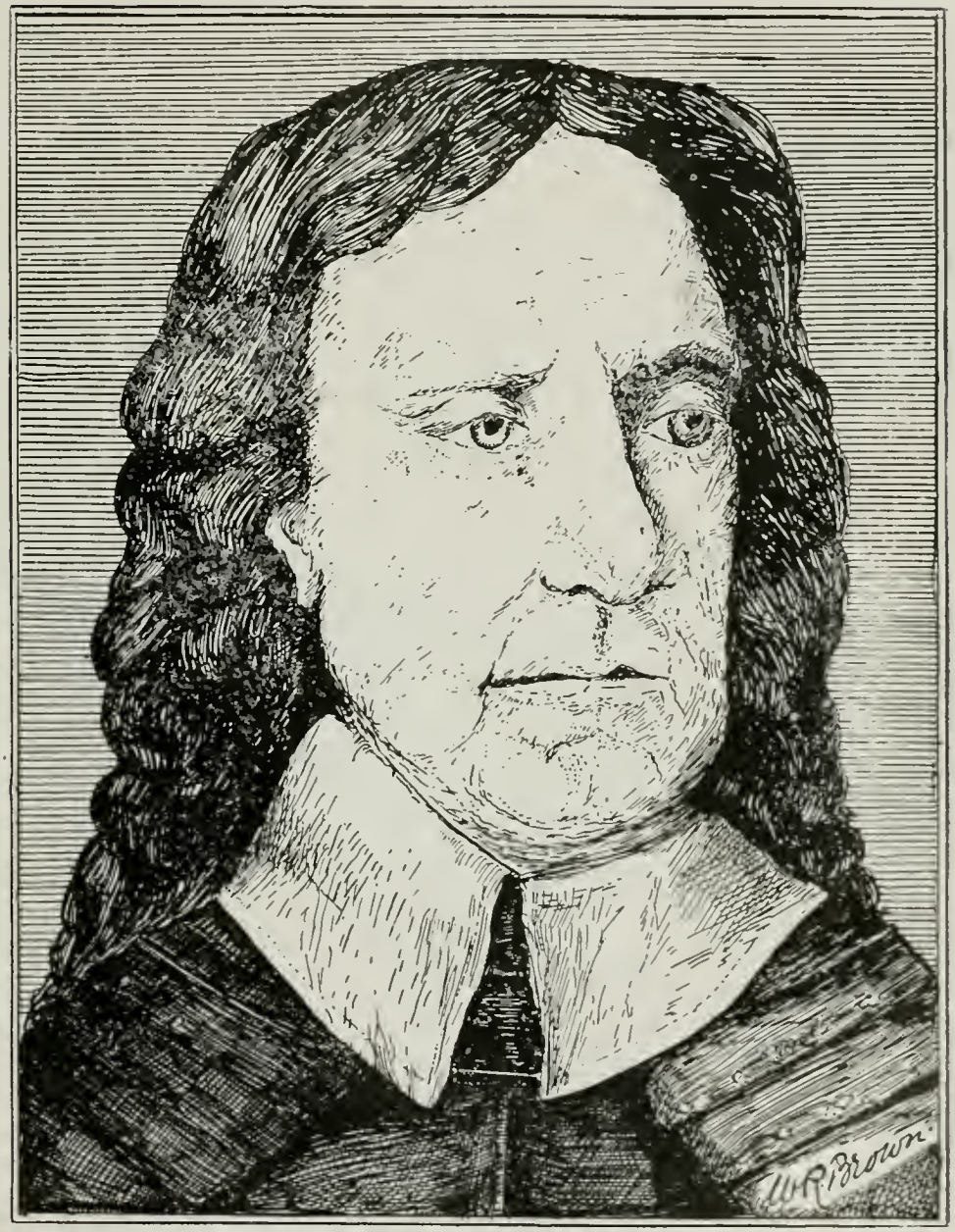
Mems. and Gems of Old Cambridge Lor

Cromwell Notes and Anecdotes.



So multifarious are the reputed portraits of Cromwell, that a year-book might be made of them, assigning to each day a different portrait. A collection which would suffice for such a purpose, was formed by the late Rev. J. de Kewer Williams of Hackney, a kinsman of the Great Protector. The gem of this collection was an engraving from a miniature painted by Samuel Cooper. In Sidney College, Cambridge, there is a crayon portrait of Cromwell, drawn by the same eminent artist. It is regarded as a very characteristic likeness. Our sketch, which is from a photograph of this portrait,* will shew that it coincides with Cromwell's own instructions that his picture should not flatter him, and that the roughnesses of his countenance should be faithfully noted: that it has these credentials is an indisputable fact.

Urbs Camboritum.

* By permission of Messrs. Stearne Bros.

Mems and Gems of Old Cambridge Lore.

Cromwell Notes and Anecdotes.—II.

THE PIVOT OF A NATIONAL CRISIS.

As "Defender of the Faith," King Charles I. prevented the emigration of certain persons who he thought might imperil the connection of Church and State in the Colonies, and among those who were thus prohibited from leaving their Fatherland, were Cromwell, Pym, Hampden, and others, who afterwards figured as patriots of the Commonwealth. The historical facts are these:—Lords Say and Brooke, with many others, were about to leave this country and settle in New England, where a town had already been named Saybrooke in honour of the occasion. Eight vessels were all but ready to set sail from London, when the autocratic monarch issued a peremptory order forbidding their departure, and the intending emigrants, who were already on board, had to come ashore; among these were Oliver Cromwell and all his family, with many others, who eventually became pioneers of civil and religious liberty. Well and truly says Virgil:—

"Nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futuræ
Et servare modum rebus sublata secundis."

"How blind is the mind of men to fate and futurity, how loth to act with moderation when elate with prosperity."

A NEMESIS IN ENGLISH HISTORY.

"Measure for Measure" is an old-time saying which has numerous historical exemplifications; here is one that will be new to many:—

It is related on good authority that Cromwell intercepted a letter from King Charles to the Queen—a letter which bespoke his intriguing with the Scotch, and his determination to put Cromwell to death. How the tables were turned is a matter of history, but the story of Cromwell's intercepting the fatal letter is not generally known. From the Earl of Orrery's *State Letters* we gather the following facts of the case:—One of the King's chamberlains informed Cromwell that the King had written to Queen Henrietta, that he intended to put Oliver Cromwell to death, with other leaders of his party, and that "he thought he should close with the Scots," that this letter was stitched up in the flap of a saddle, that the envoy would call at the George and Blue Boar in Holborn for a horse to carry him to Dover, and that he would take with him this despatch in the saddle. The man, however, it was said, knew nothing of the letter in question, but the people at his journey's end knew of this device. Cromwell and Ireton disguised themselves as troopers, and, taking with them a soldier, they went to the hostelry in question. They instructed their man to keep guard at the wicket-gate of the stable-yard, and to inform them when the man came in bringing a saddle with him. At the time appointed the man entered the yard and called for a stout riding-horse, and the sentinel closed the gate and apprised Cromwell; whereupon Cromwell and Ireton, with drawn swords, hurried into the stable-yard, and told the man that their duty was to search all who came in there or who went out thence, but as he looked so much like an honest man they would only search his saddle. Leaving him in charge of their gate-keeper, they took the saddle into the house and ripped open the flap; they discovered and appropriated the letter, and then allowed the man to mount and proceed on his journey. This letter contained all the information they had been apprised of by their court spy, and much more to their purpose. Cromwell and his colleague then mounted and rode off to Windsor. The result of this was their turning of the tables upon the Royal plotter. The rest of the story may be found in the pages of English history, and need not be related here.

Urbs Camboritum.

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Nems and Gems of Old Cambridge Lore.

Cromwell Notes and Anecdotes.—III.

KING CHARLES'S DEATH WARRANT.

At the High Co[t] of Justice for the tryinge and judginge of Charles Steuart, Kinge of England, January xxixth, Anno Dm. 1648.

Whereas, Charles Steuart, Kinge of England, is and standeth convicted, attaynted and condemned of High Treason and other high Crymes. And sentence uppon Saturday last was pronounced against him by this Co[t] to be putt to death by the severinge of his head from his body of w[ch.] sentence execution yet remayneth to be done. These are therefore to will and require you to see the said sentence executed In the open Streete before Whitehall uppon the morrow, being the Thirtieth day of this instant month of January, between the hours of Tenn in the morninge and fifve in the afternoone of the same day w[th] full effect. And for so doing this shall be y[r] sufficient warrant. And these are to require all Officers and Souldiers and other the good people of this Nation of England to be assistinge unto you in this service. Given under o[r] hands and Seales.

To Collonell ffrancis Hacker, Colonell Huntly
and Lieutenant Colonell Phayre and to every
of them.

To this document there are 59 signatures and as many seals; the autograph of "O. Cromwell" being third on the list. It may be noted that the date in this document, January 30th, 1648, tallies with the date on the King's coffin, but in the Calendar the execution of the king is dated as occurring in 1649. The two varying dates require an explanatory note, for the fact of the matter is, that both are correct. Until the year 1752 there were two modes of chronological dating in vogue at one and the same time—the *civil* and the *legal*. The civil year commenced on January 1st, while the legal year began on March 25th. This naturally led to some confusion in dating, because the Legislature referred events which occurred between January 1st and March 25th to a different year to that adopted by the historian. Hence in many old books and documents we have such an event, say, as this under notice, given with a double date, thus—January 30, $164\frac{8}{9}$, or January 30, 1648-9, meaning that, according to the legal (and ecclesiastical) computation, it took place in 1648, but according to the reckoning of the historiographer its date was 1649. The legal style, however, is practically in use in our national accounts; our annual budgets continue this otherwise obsolete mode of reckoning, which accounts for their coming out in April.

A UNIQUE RELIC OF CROMWELL.

In the cabinet of an antiquary at Sevenoaks, in Kent, there is what is said to be the veritable head of Oliver Cromwell. The history of this gruesome relic may be thus briefly related:—

Cromwell died on September 3rd, 1658. After laying in state for a time in Somerset House, the body was embalmed and buried in regal form in Westminster Abbey. After the restoration of the Monarchy, Charles II. commemorated the day of his father's execution by having the bodies of Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw exhumed, and hung at Tyburn. In the evening of that day the bodies were beheaded, and the heads were stuck on spikes upon the top of Westminster Hall. Cromwell's head remained there 25 years, but was blown down one stormy night; it was picked up by a sentinel on guard, who took it home, and concealed it. After the death of this man, the family sold "the head" to one of the Cambridgeshire Russells, who were related to Cromwell. One of this family exhibited "the head" in London, at a place in the vicinity of Clare Market, and he eventually sold it to the keeper of a Museum. After it had had "its day" as an attraction there, three men clubbed together and purchased it for £230, and proceeded to exhibit it. Each of these three men, so the story goes, died a sudden death, and the representatives of the last of these ill-fated proprietors, sold "the relic" to Mr. J. Wilkinson, of Seabrooke, near Folkestone, who set much store by it. He bequeathed it to his son, and as a heirloom it still remains in the family. Mr. Wilkinson, of Sevenoaks, its present possessor, prizes it as the veritable head of Cromwell.

URBS CAMBORITUM.

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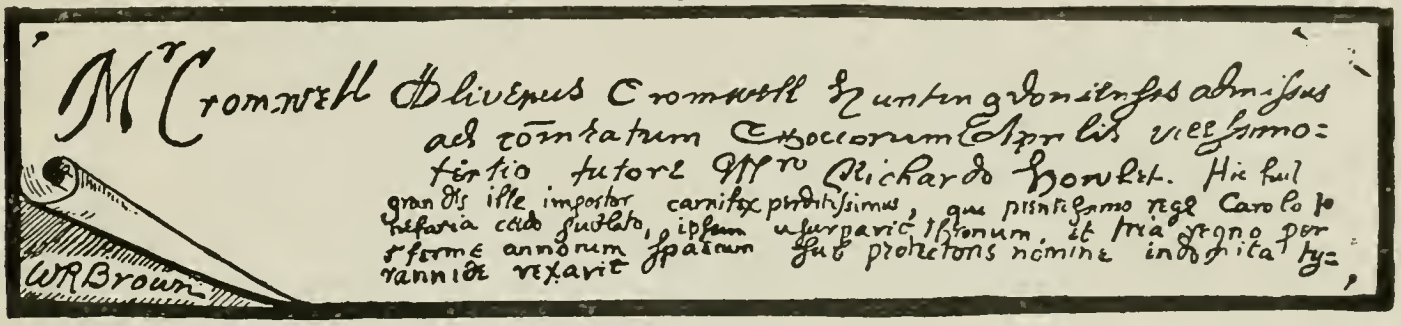
Mems and Gems of Old Cambridge Lore.

Cromwell Notes and Anecdotes.—IV.

INIMICAL TAMPERING WITH MSS.

The records of certain Colleges have been tampered with to the disparagement of Cromwell. Two such instances are known to the writer, who has been privileged to copy the entries from the original MSS. In the matriculation-book of Sidney College there is a very remarkable interpolation. On April 23rd, 1616, there was an entry made stating that Oliver Cromwell was admitted as a Fellow-Commoner. In the space between this entry and the next name on the register, some meddlesome Jacobite has foisted in his own ideas as to Cromwell's character. This curiosity of literature is here produced in fac-simile :—


M^r Cromwell Oliverus Cromwell Huntingdoniensis admissus
ad commeatum Sociorum Aprilis vicesimo:
tertio tutore M^ro Richardo Howlet. Hic fuit
grandis ille impostor carnifex perditissimus, qui pientissimo rege Carolo I^o
nefaria cæde sublato, ipsum usurpavit thronum, et tria regna per
ferme annorum spatium sub protectoris nomine indomita ty=
rannide vexavit
WR Brown

This reads :—

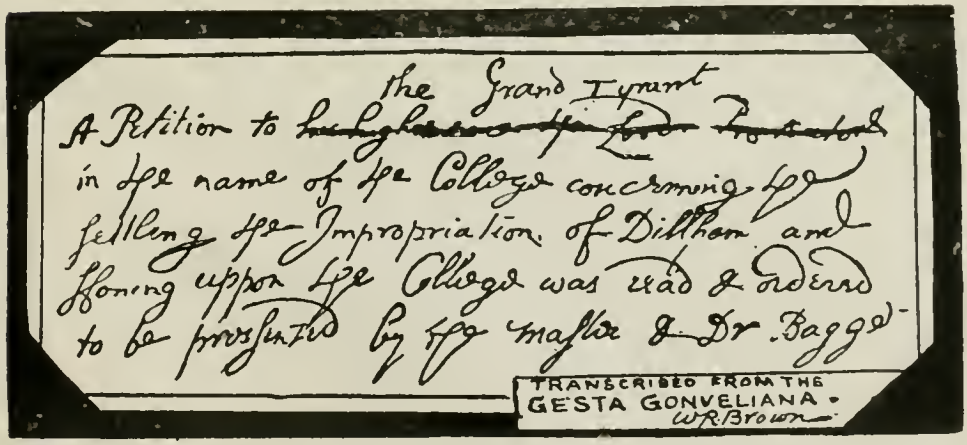
Oliverus Cromwell Huntingdoniensis admissus ad commeatum sociorum Aprilis vicesimo-tertio tutore Mro Richardo Howlet.

Hic fuit grandis ille impostor carnifex perditissimus, qui pientissimo rege Carolo Io nefaria cæde sublato, ipsum usurpavit thronum, et tria regna per 5 ferme annorum spatium sub protectoris nomine indomita tyrannide vexavit.

Translation :—

Oliver Cromwell, of Huntingdon, admitted a Fellow Commoner April the twenty-third. Tutor, Mr. Richard Howlet.

This was that great impostor, that most desperate executioner, who having criminally removed that most pious king Charles I. usurped the throne, and under the name of Protector harassed the three kingdoms for the space of nearly five years with unbridled tyranny.


the Grand Tyrant
A Petition to ~~his Highness the Lord Protector~~
in the name of the College concerning the
settling the Impropriation of Dillham and
Honing upon the College was read & ordered
to be presented by the master & Dr. Bagge
TRANSCRIBED FROM THE
GESTA GONVELIANA.
WR Brown

The archives of another College were tampered with in an equally remarkable manner. In an old minute-book of Caius College—the *Gesta Gonvelliana*, there is an entry relating to Cromwell, of which the accompanying illustration is a fac-simile. In this entry it will be observed that some enthusiast has had the audacity to cross out the designation of Cromwell as

"His Highness the Lord Protector,"

and to insert as its substitute,

"The Grand Tyrant."

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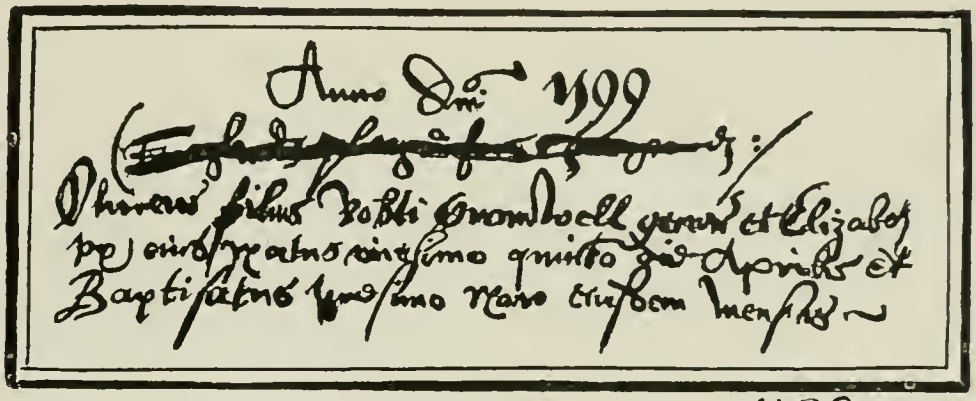
Nems and Gems of Old Cambridge Lore.

Cromwell Notes and Anecdotes.—V.

INIMICAL TAMPERING WITH MSS—*(continued).*


Anno Dñi 1599
Oliverus filius Robti Cromwell generosi et Elizabeth
vicesimo quinto die Aprilis et
Baptizatus vicesimo nono Eiusdem mensis
W. R. Brown

THERE are certain Royalist interpolations in records relating to Cromwell which are not matters of common knowledge. The above illustration is the facsimile of an entry in the Parish Register of St. John's Church, Huntingdon. The entry records Cromwell's birth and baptism. The reading of this will be facilitated by transcribing it without abbreviations.

Anno Domini 1599.

Oliverus filius Roberti Cromwell generosi et Elizabethae uxoris ejus, natus vicesimo quinto die Aprilis, et baptizatus vicesimo-nono ejusdem mensis.

That is:

A. D. 1599.

Oliver, the son of Robert Cromwell, gentleman, and Elizabeth his wife, born on the 25th day of April, and baptized on the 29th of the same month.

Some perfervid Royalist has ventured to write in after the date:

"*England's plague for five years,*"

this is the line that is crossed through, but not so obliterated as to be unreadable.

In this connection, may be mentioned the annotation which occurs in the Baptismal Register of Gt. St. Mary's Church, Cambridge. After the entry "Edmund Porter the Sonn of John Porter was christened the 11 of August," [1592] comes the following note pencilled in by some later writer:

"*Was he not the parish clerk when Cromwell ordered the Prayer Book to be torn?*"

The Marriage Register at Cottenham has been referred to in the Cambridge Portfolio ii. 394, as containing another interpolated entry. It is given thus:

"1646. Peter French, Rector of Cottenham, married Robina, sister of O. Cromwell, succeeded by John Hye."

To this entry someone is said to have added the words "both usurpers." Upon enquiry, however, the writer is informed that "no such entry occurs in the Marriage Register at Cottenham"; it evidently belongs to some other Parish Record, which may yet be found.

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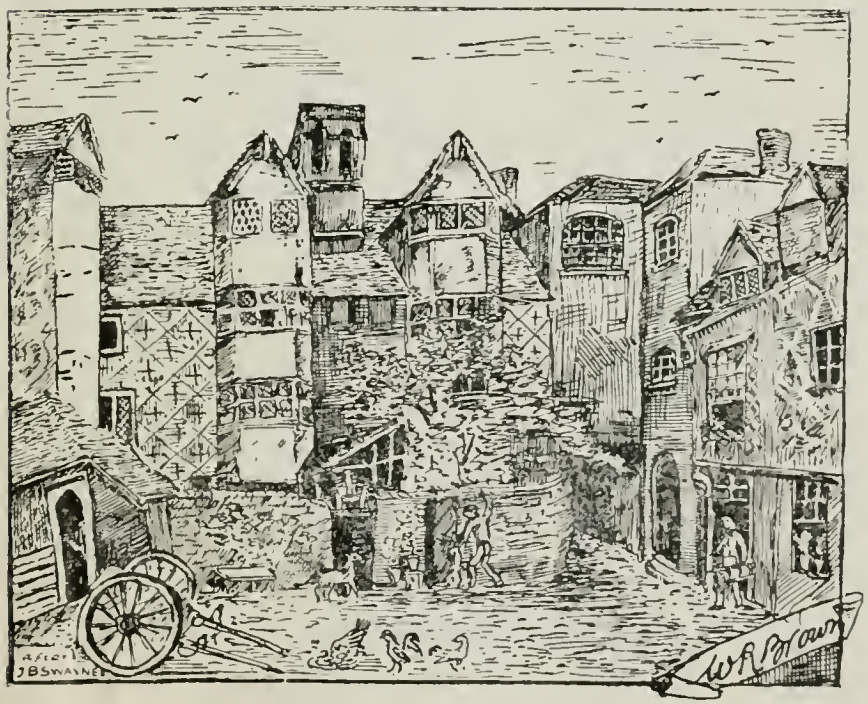
Mems. and Gems of Old Cambridge Lore.

The Post Office.

The Post Office, at the corner of Petty Cury, was erected in 1885; it was opened for the transaction of business on Monday, the 15th of December in that year, its stock and other effects having been transferred from the St. Andrew's Street Office on the day previous. In the clearance made at the corner of the Cury, a notable link with the past was demolished—the old "Wrestlers' Inn,"—a picturesque relic of the stage-coach period.* It is further noteworthy that the office at 4, St. Andrew's Street, supplanted another old inn—"The Brazen George"—which had not only been a *public hostelry*, but a *collegiate hostel*, virtually a part of Christ College. Within the writer's recollection the Post Office was located in Sidney Street, directly opposite the College entrance. The present, No. 44, Sidney Street, marks the site of what was at one time the only post office in Cambridge, and two postmen delivered the town letters twice a day. It was in 1850 that the Post Office was removed to the new premises erected on the site of the Brazen George Inn. The public were apprised in the local papers of June 22nd that "the business of the Cambridge Post Office will be removed from Sidney Street to St. Andrew's Street on Wednesday next, between half-past three and five in the afternoon, during which time business will be necessarily suspended." Prior to the location of the office in Sidney Street, it was in Green Street—the house now numbered 24; and long after its removal, the plinths of the stone door-head bore evidence of this fact, in spite of the attempts to paint it out. About ten years after the removal of the Post Office to St. Andrew's Street the official staff numbered less than 20, now it numbers 180 At the time alluded to there were four receiving houses and six pillar boxes, now there are about 80 such postal mediums, and the weekly delivery of letters, etc., has increased from some 30,000 to about seven times that amount.

* See below.



THE OLD WRESTLERS' INN.

The picture from which this illustration was copied is entitled "the Birthplace of Jeremy Taylor." This is in accordance with an old-time tradition, for which, however, no historical voucher has been found. This hostelry was much in evidence in the old coaching days. It was also noted for its post-boys and their well-equipped mounts. Its spacious yard was often utilised for theatrical entertainments, shows, and other popular amusements. The following advertisement is from the *Cambridge Journal*, the earliest of our local newspapers:

"This is to acquaint the Publick,
That on Monday next in the Afternoon, the Great Muscovy Bear
will be baited at the Wrestlers-Inn in the Petty Cury, Cambridge.
P.S.—The said Bear will exhibit many extraordinary
Performances Dec. 2, 1749.
The whole entertainment will conclude with a scene
worthy Observations of the curious."*

* From Camb. Ant. Soc. Com., Vol. VIII.

URBS CAMBORITUM.

Mems. and Gems of Old Cambridge Lore.

Notable Witticisms.—I.

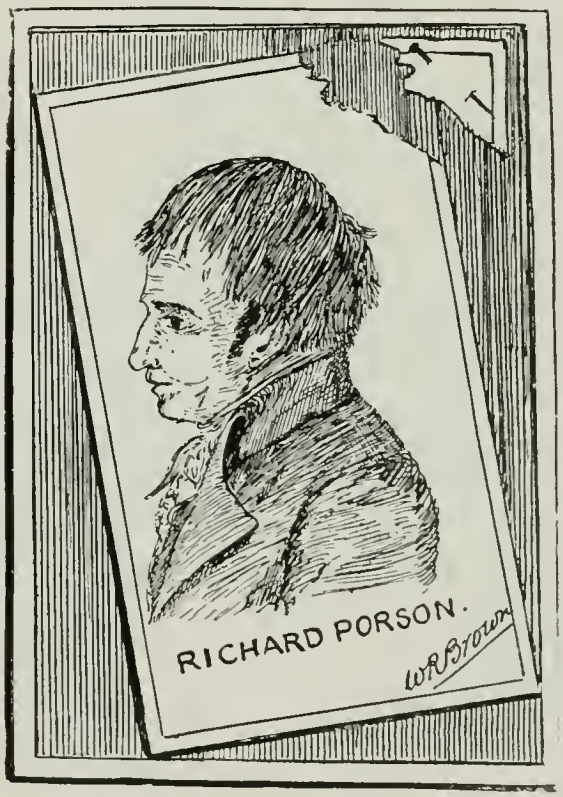
Richard Porson was noted *inter alia* for his ready wit, and for the smartness of his impromptu jokes. The well-know lines upon Dr. Jowett's little garden are said to be one of his extempore puns.

"This *little* garden, *little* Jowett made,
Fenced in with a *little* palisade;
Little was the wit of *little* Dr. Jowett,
And *little* did this *little* garden shew it."

The garden thus sarcastically alluded to is a little three-cornered piece of ground railed-in just to the left of Trinity Hall gateway. A Latin version of the lines is equally noteworthy:—

Exiguum hunc hortum fecit Jowettulus iste,
Exiguus, vallo et muniit exiguo.
Exiguo hoc horto forsan Jowettulus iste
Exiguus mentem prodidit exiguam.

At a convivial party in the College Combination Room, when pipes and tobacco were placed upon the table, Porson was asked to suggest an inscription for the tobacco-box, when he promptly said Τῷ Βάκχῳ—*lit., to Bacchus*, though sounding like *Tobacco*. Again, when Porson was on a visit to Dr. Routh at Magdalene College, Oxford, he was invited to a festive gathering in the common room. Having indulged himself too freely, Porson dozed off to sleep, and did not awake from his stupor till all the party had left but two. He found the toddy all gone, and the candles nearly burnt out, upon which he wittily exclaimed—οὔτε τόδε οὔτε τἄλλο—that is, *neither one nor the other*, but sounding like *the toddy's out the tallow's out*. This joke has been attributed to the jovial Christopher North, varying the spelling of the adverbs—thus, οὐδέ τόδε οὐδέ τἄλλο, as if *not even toddy nor yet tallow*.



Trinity Avenue, with Coton Church at the end of its perspective, is associated with one of Porson's characteristic sayings. He observed to a friend that the walk that way always put him in mind of a *fellowship*, which he defined as "*a long dreary walk with a Church at the end of it.*" Porson however was averse to "holy orders"; but he once applied for a lay-fellowship, and was disappointed.

Shortly after his return from a visit to Germany, Porson was asked to give a short account of his trip. He promptly, and it may be, truthfully responded:

I went to Frankfort to get drunk,
With that most learned Professor Brunck.
I went to Worts, and got more drunken,
With that more learned Professor Ruhnken.

Sir Isaac Pennington and Sir Buckick Harwood were inveterate punsters. Upon one occasion, so the story goes, Sir Isaac called upon his friend, and with a significant frown, addressed him thus—Sir *B—you-sick?* to which the other promptly replied, punning on the name of his interrogator, "Sir *Isaac?* I was never better in my life."

Dr. Harvey, of Trinity Hall, spent a considerable sum of money in making up some two or three miles of the footpath beyond Paper Mills turnpike, on the way to Newmarket, and he was accustomed to walk that way and look after the workmen. A witty collegian jokingly said to him "Doctor, I suppose you think this is the highroad to heaven!" "No, no, Sir," said the doctor; for in that case I should [illegible] with you."

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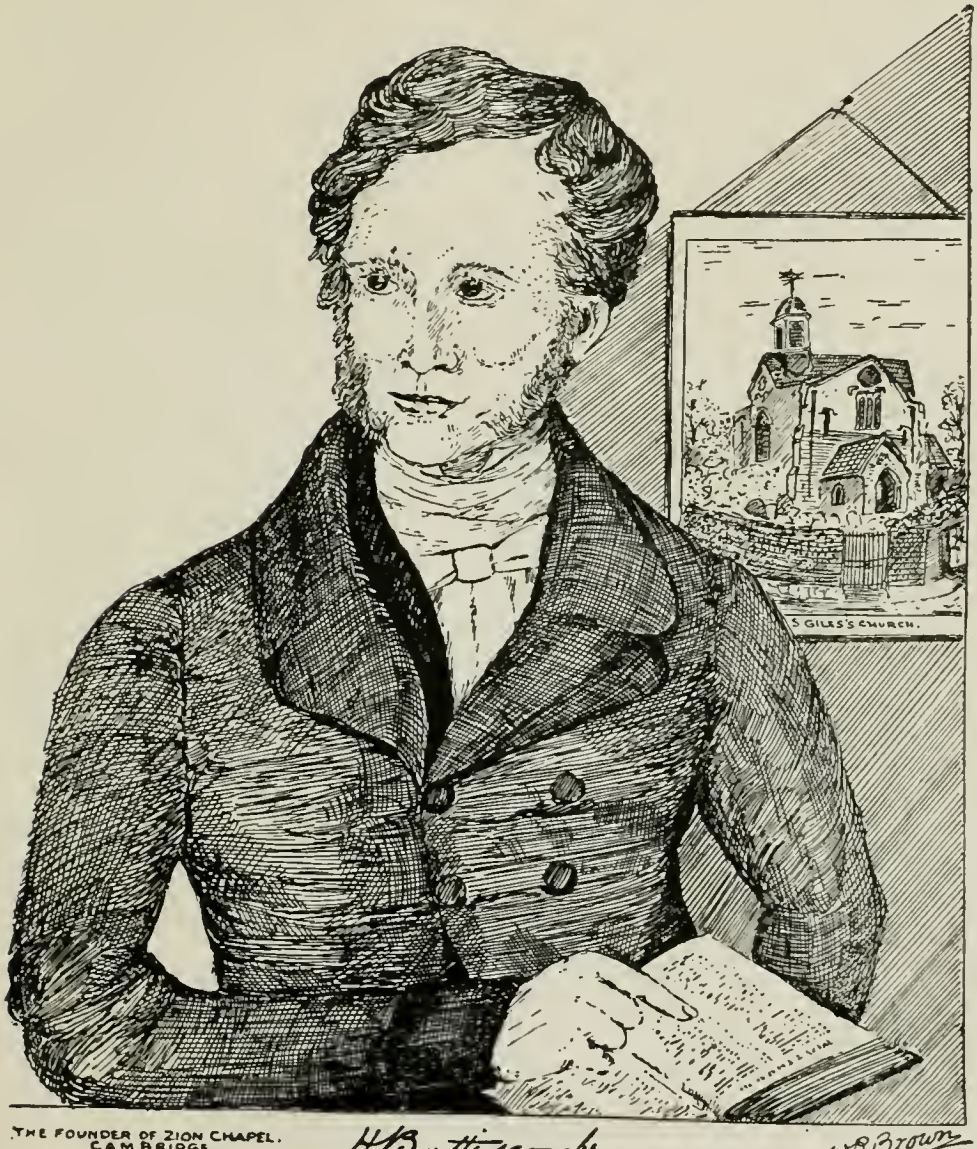
Nems and Gems of Old Cambridge Lore.

The Founder of Zion Chapel.



THE FOUNDER OF ZION CHAPEL. CAMBRIDGE

Zion Chapel was founded by the Rev. Henry Battiscombe in 1837; its institution marks a notable, and somewhat romantic, episode in his clerical career.

Henry Battiscombe was born at Windsor in 1801. He was educated at Eton, and in 1821 his name appears in the Cambridge University Calendar as a scholar of King's College. In 1824 he is recorded as a Fellow of that College. His ministerial career commenced at Haslingfield, and great good resulted from his preaching in that village; traditions of which still linger in the locality. His next sphere of duty was the curacy of the united parishes of of St. Giles and St. Peter's, Cambridge, the incumbent of which was the noted William Farish, of Magdalene, Professor of Natural Philosophy, the friend and coadjutor of Charles Simeon. In this poor and populous part of Cambridge, Mr. Battiscombe was eminently successful as a clergyman. He formed a District Visiting Society by means of which the homes of all his parishioners were systematically visited, tracts were distributed, and various other agencies were initiated, bringing the people into touch with their clergyman, and assuring them of his practical interest and sympathy. He started Plaiting Schools for young girls, and even imported large quantities of straw plait from Tuscany and Leghorn to help forward this new venture of local industry. The Sunday School was thronged and the Church was well filled at all its services. Mr. Battiscombe, in his eagerness to benefit workmen and others, who could not get to the ordinary services of the Church, instituted an early morning service on week-days, commencing at six o'clock, and lasting half-an-hour. They were a phenomenal success; working men, bridge-porters, navvies, college servants, and others, flocked to these services; the attendance was about 200. It stands to reason that such a clergyman would be popular and much beloved.

[*To be continued.*]

Nems and Gems of Old Cambridge Lore.

The Founder of Zion Chapel (continued.)

He was always in earnest and supremely conscientious; his sincerity lead to occasional dilemmas. For instance, it was not in accord with his ideas of propriety, that people should stand as sponsors for children at Baptisms, who were not themselves communicants; he actually instituted weekly meetings for sponsors, and he carefully taught them their duties to those for whom they had become responsible. He had serious misgivings as to reading the Marriage Service for persons who made no profession of religion; "his mind became hampered about the Burial Service: he had to bury a man who fell from his horse, and was killed while uttering an oath; he was reasonably upset at being required to read the Burial Service over such a person." The Service for the Baptism of Infants was another of his ritual difficulties; he could not make believe, as some do, that the *regeneration* spoken of was a deferred benefit, held over in reserve, as it were, for moral qualification. This being so, Mr. Battiscombe determined to resign his Curacy and become a Nonconformist; for this he had to forfeit his Fellowship, and other pecuniary privileges. The record of Baptism in St. Andrew's Street Chapel, we quote direct from the register itself:

> "1837. May 1st. Rev. W. H. Battiscombe, late fellow of King's College in this University, and Curate of the Parish of St. Giles of this town, who from conscientious motives, and making great pecuniary sacrifices, had recently seceded from the Established Church, was received into this Church by Profession and Baptism.
>
> Rev. Robt. Roff."

In Dr. Corrie's Diary, under this date, Mr. Battiscombe is spoken of as the Minister of the Baptist Meeting House at Royston. It was in this year, however, that he commenced his ministrations in Providence Chapel, East Road, and the place was bought over his head by the Committee of the Church Schools. It was at this juncture that Zion Chapel was erected and a residence for Mr. Battiscombe. In the basement of the chapel he started a Nonconformist School, under the mastership of Francis Gray. The success of this adventure was so marked, that in less than three years, *i.e.*, in August, 1840, the School was removed to more commodious premises in Eden Walk, now Fitzroy Street, the present British Schools. Great success attended Mr. Battiscombe's ministry at Zion Chapel. Large numbers attended all the preaching services, and no less than 240 were enrolled as members. Mothers' Meetings, a Sunday School, and various other adjuncts were, and still are, in evidence. The Cemetery for Zion Chapel was in Staffordshire Street; in 1842 it was superseded by the Nonconformist Cemetery in Histon Road, and the frontage of the site is now occupied by cottages. After seven or eight years' experience as Pastor of Zion Chapel, Mr. Battiscombe resigned with the intention of rejoining the Anglican Church. He hired a house in Hills Road, directly opposite the new district Church of St. Paul. Here he commenced the three years of waiting before he could renew his clerical privileges. Here he turned to account such opportunities of Christian usefulness that occurred, helping in visiting the parishioners, holding Cottage Meetings, etc. But in 1847 he removed to Gorleston, near Yarmouth, accepting an offer of mission work and other engagements not strictly clerical. In 1849 he went to Lowestoft to help the Rev. Francis Cunningham for a few months. Thence he removed to London, where he overworked himself and fell ill; he returned to Lowestoft to recruit his health, and when convalescent he became Curate to his old friend the Vicar. The Vicar's wife was one of the Gurneys of Earlham—Richenda, a sister of Elizabeth Fry—and she was an indefatigable helpmeet to her husband. After about three years faithful service there, ending in 1854, Mr. Battiscombe did duty for a while at the Chapel of the Lock Hospital, Harrow Road. Thence he removed to his last appointment, St. German's Chapel, Charlton, Blackheath, Kent. (See *Clergy List*, 1855.) He died on 13th of January, 1871, and was buried in St. Margaret's churchyard at Lee, a suburban parish contiguous to Blackheath.

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Mems. and Gems of Old Cambridge Lore.

Wayside Gleanings.

Fire-Hooks, or *Grapnels*, are not often seen now-a-days, except in villages and places where timber-framed houses and thatched roofs are in vogue. It is for the ready removal of such combustible roofs, and when needs-be for the demolition of such flimsy tenements, that these fire-hooks were used. It was customary to *provide* one or more for each parish. They were mounted on long poles, which in some cases were furnished with stout rings, like those on the stalk of the hook in the sketch) to which ropes were attached for additional helpers; horses were sometimes yoked to these grappling irons when these timber-framed buildings had to be demolished. One may occasionally see such houses with rings bolted into the roof-plate, for these grappling irons to hook into. A local example of this is still in evidence. Nos. 60 and 61, Bridge Street have three such rings—a curious relic of bygone days; and another instance of the same precaution may be seen in Church Lane at Trumpington. The grappling-hook here sketched, may be seen in Bene't Church, at the west end of the south aisle, it was last used at the Market-hill fire—the great fire of Sept. 1849.

Parish Fire Hook in Bene't Church.

A Gruesome Reservoir.—Occasionally, one may hear of an old stone coffin used as a drinking trough for cattle; but a grave as a reservoir for a Parish Pump, is an occurrence that the writer never but once heard of; though there may have been many such cases of pollution that have not been found out; for, as it will be remembered, many of our local Churchyards, such as Botolph, Bene't, Little St. Mary's, Holy Trinity, the Holy Sepulchre, and St. Giles', had a wayside pump for public use. It is with the latter that the following incident is connected. A certain bricked grave was re-opened for an interment, and found to be about half-full of water. How to empty it was the question. The grave-digger, as an experiment, tried the pump on the outer wall of the Churchyard which was about 20 yards away from the grave. The water was thus gradually lowered, and eventually cleared out, the inlet was found and plugged; the burial took place in due course, but "the pump" lost its reputation for *drinking water*, and soon fell out of use.

A Trade-marked House.—On the string course of the parapet of No. 11 Sidney Street, may be seen an emblematic reminder of old Mr. Lee's *Pipeworks*, which were in a yard behind that house—two "churchwardens" *in saltire*, that is in ✕ fashion.

The "Anathema" Alms-houses.—This is the designation of a block of three two-storey tenements which, until a few years ago, stood upon the site now occupied by Nos. 12, 13, and 14, King Street. They bore a tablet with the inscription here copied, *anathematizing* whoever diverted the property to a different use. The proceeds of this estate are now added to the income of the almshouses in St. Anthony Street, New Town.

> Matheus Stokys nuper unus Armiger' Bedellor' almæ Universitatis Cantabrigie has ædes Χρὸ Servatorie suo & sex pauperibus viduis in perpetuum dicavit die xvij° mensis Decembris Anno Domini 1585. Si quis has ædes in alios usus transferre attentet Anathema sit a Χρὸ. Amen.

Notable Inscriptions.—Over the east window of Trinity College Chapel may be seen these words:

DOMUS MEA DOMUS ORATIONIS VOCABITUR

they are the Latin Vulgate version of the words in Matt. xxi. 13, "My house shall be called a house of prayer." Over the entrance to Selwyn College there is the following inscription in Greek capitals:

ΣΤΗΚΕΤΕ ΕΝ ΤΗ ΠΙΣΤΕΙ ΑΝΔΡΙΖΕΣΘΕ

the original of which may be found in 1 Cor. xvi. 13, "……stand fast in the faith, quit you like men……"

On the west door of King's College Chapel there is a quaint piece of carving, the centre-piece of which is the *Tetragram* or *Four-lettered* Name, in Hebrew characters יהוה the name translated Jehovah in the English Bible.

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Mems. and Gems of Old Cambridge Lore.

NOTABLE WITTICISMS—II.

"Jemmy" Gordon was a local wit of a very common-place type; he had been a solicitor in the days of his prime, but being crossed in love he took to drink, and became in consequence a social pest. He was often *presented at Court*—that is to say, the Borough Police Court, so often indeed that the Magistrates were tired of committing him to prison. Upon one occasion they dismissed him on condition that he left the town. He promised to do so, and he kept his word by walking to Madingley: but he returned again the same day, taking care "to report himself" at the wayside beer-shop "The Man loaded with Mischief." He was soon had up again, and the Mayor, with well-feigned sternness, said, "Gordon! did I not order you to quit the town?" "Yes, your Worship," said Gordon demurely, "and so I did, but here I am again."

More Witty than Wise.—A gentleman who had just been dubbed as a knight, was thus greeted by Jemmy Gordon:—

The King, by merely laying sword on,
Might make a knight of Jemmy Gordon:
Who to save from rustication,
Crams the dunce with declamation.

Another Instance.—One day, as Jemmy was limping along almost barefooted, he was offered a pair of shoes by a man who was not one of the best of characters. "Excuse me!" said Jemmy, "I wouldn't stand in *your* shoes for all the world!"

Pilgrim's Progress stopped.—At the Cambridge Assizes a man named Pilgrim was convicted of horse-stealing, and sentenced to transportation, Jemmy Gordon met the prosecutor in the street and complimented him upon doing what the Pope of Rome could not do, that is, putting a stop to PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

Pulpit Wit.—The following example of *pulpit wit*, is recorded by H. R. Haweis:—"Robinson, a famous dissenting minister of Cambridge, had frequently to face that most difficult audience, an audience of undergraduates, his Chapel being frequented by University men, sometimes hostile. He observed on one occasion a little knot of men, who had evidently come in out of malice, prepared to interrupt and annoy him. He wound his discourse round quite naturally to a subtle point in natural science, and fixing his eye on the jibing intruders, remarked gravely, "It has long been a disputed question among philosophers whether there is such a thing as a vacuum in Nature; but the difficulty has at last been solved, it having been ascertained that there is a vacuum in the head of every undergraduate who disturbs a worshipping assembly in a dissenting meeting-house."

Sic Transit Gloria Mundi.—This well-known Latin phrase was very aptly turned to account by witty collegians of Corpus, who, when *Dr. Mandey* was deprived of the *Mastership*, which he had surreptitiously taken, wrote in large letters on the College gate, SIC TRANSIT GLORIA MUNDI.

A Right Royal rejoinder.—Hazlitt (*Jests*, p. 66) tells us that "When the Queen visited Trinity College, of which the crown is Patron, during the mastership of Whewell, the latter met her with, 'I welcome your Majesty to my house.' '*My* house, Dr. Whewell,' the Queen rejoined."

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Mems. and Gems of Old Cambridge Lore.

Reminiscences of a Demolished Church.

The Church here sketched was a quaint old-fashioned place. It was of Norman origin. For a record of this, reference must be made to the traditions of some eight hundred years ago; to the time when the Castle was garrisoned by the retainers of Picot—the Norman Sheriff, and when Hugoline his wife was taken ill at Cambridge. Her life was despaired of, and she vowed if God restored her to health she would build a church in the name of her patron saint—St. Giles. There were already two churches within "the Walls," St. Peter's and All Saints' near the Castle; the former probably reserved as a sort of private chapel for the governor and his family, and the latter, being partially dilapidated, would afford but scant accommodation for the garrison and the townsfolk who resided in the *Burh*, our present Castle End. Hugoline recovered, and according to her vow, she erected a church at the cross roads, and with it house-accommodation for half-a-dozen Augustinian monks. The Church consisted of a nave and chancel; its entire length was about 64 feet, of which the chancel took up 24; the width of the nave was only 23 feet, and there were no aisles, and when pewed later on it would only seat about a hundred people. About a century ago, the church was enlarged on the north side, so as to accommodate at least 500 more people; and this without disturbing any graves, for that portion of the churchyard was conventionally regarded as being "outside the sanctuary," and "the wrong side of the church." Some went so far as to term the *north side* of the churchyard *unhallowed* ground, fit only for suicides, outlaws, felons, and reprobates. Within the porch on either side was a stone seat, and on the right-hand side of the doorway there was the usual *benatura* or stoup, so that the faithful might duly cross themselves with holy water as they entered the church. In a bend of the west wall of the churchyard about 20 steps to the left of the gate were the Parish Stocks. The place is still marked by a break in the brick-work; and on the right-hand side of the gate—at the Chesterton Lane corner—was the usual Parish Pump,* as shown in our sketch.

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* For an anecdote about this Parish Pump see *ante*. "Wayside Gleanings."

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Mems. and Gems of Old Cambridge Lore.

Items—Quaint and Curious. I.

Kirke White's Mural Tablet.—Those who remember the old church of All Saints'—the church with a footpath through its tower—will probably recollect the Kirke White Memorial, which is now in the ante-chapel of St. John's College. Under it is the following inscription:—

> "This tablet, formerly placed in the old Church of All Saints, Cambridge, was removed hither with the consent of the Parish in accordance with the wishes of all persons interested in it, by the authority of a faculty granted by the Bishop of Ely on the 22nd day of June, 1870."

As the Church was demolished in 1864, the question naturally arises—Where was the tablet in the interim? J. W. C. supplies an answer to this query in the *Leisure Hour* of 1873, p. 448:—

> "About ten years ago the old Parish Church of All Saints was pulled down at the instigation of Dr. Whewell, as it was an eyesore to the hostel of Trinity College, which he built and endowed. On the destruction of the Church all the tombstones in the churchyard were laid down flat, and a wooden shed like a dog-kennel erected on the site of the chancel of the old church, in which were deposited and where still remain the monuments taken down from the interior of the old church. The monument of Kirk White, by Chantry, was removed by one of the churchwardens, Mr. H. M. Ransom, to his yard for better security, but it was never placed in the new Parish Church, nor left exposed, as was affirmed by a writer in the *Standard* last year. A short time ago the authorities of St. John's College, of which White was a member, applied to have it placed in their new Chapel, and the consent of the various parties being obtained, their request was acceded to, and it is now erected there. It is in an excellent state of preservation."

Magdalene College and Methodists.—Gunning in his *Reminiscences* (vol. i. p. 263) says:—

> "I have heard Dr. Gretton, the Master of Magdalene, declare there must be something in the air of Magdalene College that made men Methodists, 'for,' said he, 'we have elected fellows from Clare Hall, from Trinity, and other colleges whom we have considered to be most anti-methodistical, but in a short time [1] all became Methodists.'"

Byron's Reference to Johnny Stittle.—In a satire styled *Hints from Horace*, Lord Byron says:—

> "Faith cants, perplexed apologist of sin,
> While the Lord's servant chastens whom he loves,
> And Simeon 'kicks'* where Baxter only shoves."†

The footnotes go on to say that—

> *"Mr. Simeon is the very bully of beliefs and castigator of 'good works.' He is ably supported by John Stickles, a labourer in the same vineyard; but I say no more, for, according to Johnny, in full congregation, '*No hopes for them as laughs.*'"
>
> †"Baxter's 'Shove to a heavy-a——d Christians,' is the veritable title of a book once in good repute, and likely to be so again."—(From *Byron's Works*, Murray, 1870.)

Beverley Victimized by Gordon.—"Jemmy Gordon one day called on Dr. Mansell and demanded the immediate loan of half-a-crown. Rising from his chair, Dr. Mansell pushed him out of the room and exclaimed as he slammed the door after him—'Vagabond, begone; return here when you can bring a greater scoundrel than yourself, and then I'll give you five shillings.' Mr. Gordon not being abashed descended into the great court-yard of Trinity College where, in less than a minute, whom should he meet but Esquire Bedell Beverley. He lost no time in advancing towards him. 'Mr. Beverley,' said he, taking off his cocked hat and bowing, 'you are the very gentleman of whom I was in search. You saw me coming from the Bishop of Bristol's lodge; his lordship has sent me in search of you; he is most anxious to see you immediately, and I am to accompany you into his lordship's presence'.....Mr. Beverley followed his conductor to the lodge.....'Your lordship,' said Gordon, 'promised to give me five shillings when I should bring here a greater scoundrel than myself; allow me to present Mr. Beverley to your lordship, and to claim the promised gratuity.' Mr. Gordon obtained the five shillings."—(From Richardson's "*Recollections*," p. 151.

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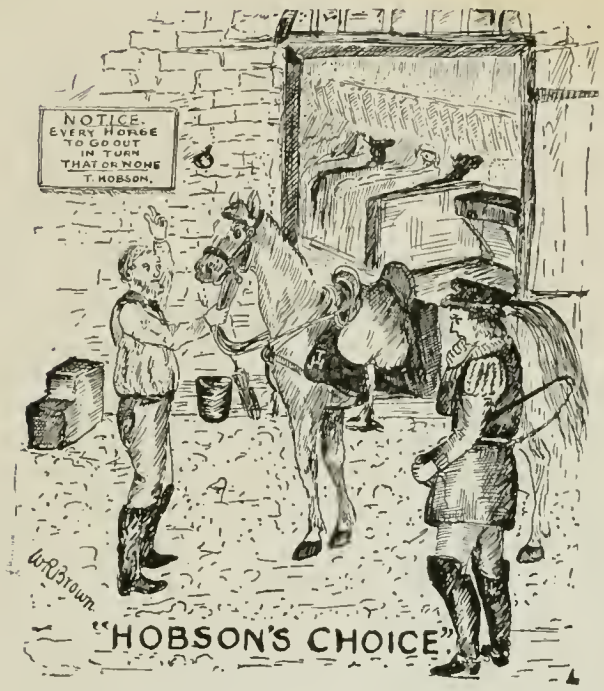
Gems and Gems of Old Cambridge Lore.

ITEMS QUAINT & CURIOUS—II.



"Hobson's Choice" is a paradoxical proverb, which is sometimes given with its meaning in full—"that or none." Hobson was the originator of livery stables; he kept a stud of some forty horses, which he let out for riding. He made it an *invariable rule* that each horse should go out in turn. The customer was obliged to have the steed which stood nearest the door—"that or none." This hard and fast rule of his soon became proverbial as "Hobson's Choice—that or none."

Erasmus, his name a verbal pun.—The name of this eminent scholar, in full Desiderius Erasmus, is a curiosity, each word translating the other, and both together form a sort of parody on his father's name; Desiderius being intended for a Latin rendering of Gerhard, and Erasmus as its Greek version.

HENSLOW COMMON INFORMER

This remarkable inscription is to be seen on the front of Corpus College, under the Oriel window at the S. W. corner, near Botolph Church. It is a sort of political poster; it was stencilled there some sixty years ago, when Professor Henslow was an ardent politician of the Palmerstonian type.

Quaint Verbal Coincidences. — By transposing the letters of certain words and phrases some curious and notable results may be obtained. For instance, such a term as **THE PARISHIONER** comes out with the assertion **I HIRE THE PARSON,** an assertion which cannot be made in Cambridge with any approximation to the truth, except by those who belong to the Round Church or Holy Sepulchre parish, where the parishioners have the privilege of electing their clergyman. A similar prerogative is exercised at Willenhall St. Giles, in Staffordshire; by one parish in Ipswich, and by two or three in the Metropolis. By thus re-arranging the letters which spelt his name—**RUSTAT**—Tobias Rustat, of St. John's accounted for his affinity in misfortune with the **STUART** family. Another example is the name of the princess who left the abandoned Court of her father, King James II., and lived and died as a recluse at Wisbech: the letters of her name **IANE STUART** form the anagram **A TRUE SAINT.**

Humfrey's Bank.—It is one of the fictions of local tradition, that Humfrey's Bank, the Bank which used to be in Corpus Buildings 56 Trumpington Street, opposite the Bull Hotel, failed through some evil disposed person posting up a notice that payments were temporarily suspended. The following paragraph from the *Independent Press*, Aug. 16, 1845, will disprove that theory:—

"*Messrs. Humfrey's Bank.*—Great consternation was caused in this town on Wednesday by a report that Mr. Humfrey's Bank had suspended payment and the rumour, incredible as it appeared, turned out to be too true, a notice, of which the following is a copy, having been posted on the bank door during the morning:—

To the Public. As, under existing circumstances, I do not feel that I should be justified in paying or receiving any money on account of my bank at present, business will be suspended for three or four days. On Monday next business will be carried on in the usual manner, and such arrangements will be made as will satisfy everybody, that the property I possess is much more than double the amount if all the just claims united that can possibly be made upon it.

Chas. Humfrey.

Cambridge, Aug. 13th, 1845.

Messrs. Humfrey have for some time ceased to issue notes, so that an inconvenience which we trust will be but temporary will fall exclusively on the depositors."

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Items and Gems of Old Cambridge Lore.

ITEMS QUAINT & CURIOUS—III.

The Vinegar Bible.—This *acidulated* term is applied to the Oxford edition of the Bible, dated 1717, because of the curious mistake made in the headline of the 20th chapter of St. Luke. It reads thus:

The Parable of the Vinegar.

vinegar being a misprint for *vineyard*. There is a copy of this edition in Bene't Church. It was presented by the celebrated Thomas Hobson.

Hats Worn in Church during the Service.—It is a well-known fact that Jews do not uncover their heads during divine worship in the Synagogue nor in their humbler conventicles, the *Chevras*; and it is equally well-known that some old-fashioned Quakers still keep up the custom of their forefathers of wearing their hats in the Meeting-house. But very few know that this same custom was in vogue in the Anglican Church, as the following anecdote will show. When Queen Elizabeth visited Cambridge in 1564 she attended a service at St. Mary's Church—it was a Sunday morning service, and the preacher in compliment to Royalty doffed his cap. The Queen did not notice this at first, but when the preacher had made some progress in his sermon, she sent one of her lackeys to bid the preacher put on his cap, which he accordingly did.

James Jackson *alias* **"Boomer,"** whether, from the sonorous tones of his stentorian voice, or from *Behemoth*, in reference to his portly size, the nickname was an appropriate one. He was a celebrated "Bass" singer of Trinity College Chapel rather more than a century ago.

Posthumous Autos de Fé.—Towards the end of Queen Mary's reign, the Royal Commissioners were sent to Cambridge to enquire into the heterdoxy of two deceased professors of the University, Bucer and Phagius, two German Protestant divines, who had been sent to Cambridge by King Edward VI. to lecture on Divinity and Hebrew. The Inquisitors went through the solemn mockery of summoning these two dead men to appear in court and answer the charges of heresy. As neither of them put in an appearance they were summarily convicted and sentenced to be burnt in the open market-place. The Mayor of Cambridge undertook the exhumation of Dr. Bucer, and the Vice-Chancellor arranged for the disinterment of Phagius. Their coffins were set up on end and bound with stout chains to a post, and thus the corpses were publicly burnt, with the Protestant books which set forth the doctrines they had taught. This was Popish devilry with a vengeance. The churches were said to have been desecrated by the burial of these Protestant delinquents, and the farce of re-consecration was enacted. From the churchwardens' books at St. Mary's, Cambridge, the following quotation tells its own pitiful tale:

"For the new hallowing or reconcyling of our church, being interdicted at the buryall of Mr. Bucer, and the charge hereunto belonging, frankincens and sweet purfumes for the Sacrament, and herbs, etc."—(*Harl. MSS.*, British Museum).

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